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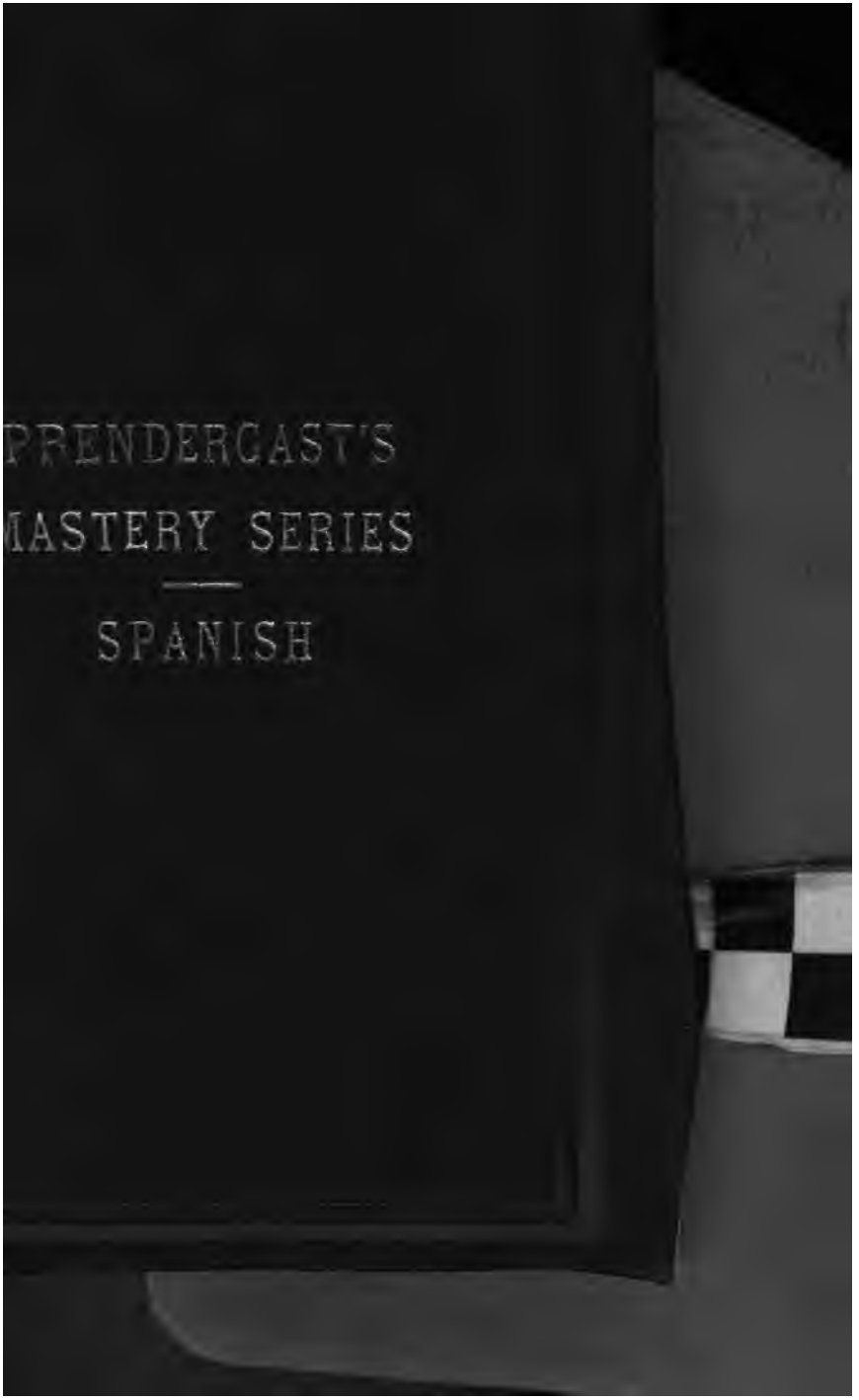
PRENDERGAST'S
MASTERY SERIES
SPANISH

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SPANISH FOR ENGLISHMEN, AND

ENGLISH FOR SPANIARDS

LONDON: PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

Gutta cavat lapidem NON VI SED SÆPE *cadendo.*

THE MASTERY SERIES.

SPANISH.

A MANUAL OF SPANISH FOR ENGLISHMEN
AND OF
ENGLISH FOR SPANIARDS.

BY

THOMAS PRENDERGAST

(LATE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE AT MADRAS)

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'THE MASTERY OF LANGUAGES,' 'HANDBOOK TO THE MASTERY SERIES,'
AND MANUALS OF FRENCH AND GERMAN.

LONDON:
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PREFACE.

1. This is a Method for qualifying learners to speak genuine Spanish with facility and confidence from the beginning. It differs essentially from other methods in that it introduces new principles, both in manipulating the language and in regulating the learner's course of action. Economy of time and labour is secured by the exclusion of all that is superfluous and irrelevant. It enables a beginner to make *bonâ fide* progress in speaking, by supplying him with sentences and their variations, comprising all the constructions and all the inflections of the language.

2. The foreign Variations exhibit the constructions which are lying latent in each of the leading sentences. The English Variations are designed to convey the exact power of each of the foreign Variations, and to show the different senses in which the individual foreign words and their combinations can be employed. The explanations thus afforded include everything that a *beginner* needs to know in relation to each lesson, and therefore the study of Grammar is prohibited during this initiatory course.

3. This system provides a remedy for that grievous obstruction to progress which arises from ignoring the necessity for assisting the memory at the outset, so that it shall become capable of retaining all that has been learnt.

4. The fundamental law of *Mastery* is, that the memory shall never be overcharged. On the principle that short concentrated efforts of that faculty at intervals produce far greater results than protracted application, it provides that short and frequent Exercises shall be taken every day; that all the

previous lessons shall be rehearsed on each occasion, and that the beginner shall invariably hear them read aloud before he attempts to rehearse them. It also requires that he shall not see the spelling of foreign words, lest it should lead to mispronunciation thereof. The treachery of the memory may thus be effectually baffled, and the natural tendency to reproduce unfamiliar sounds with the English intonation, and to mispronounce them according to the laws of English orthography, will be counteracted; at the same time the true intonation and pronunciation will be expeditiously acquired by reiterated imitations of the voice of a foreigner.

5. The adult learner who has not the benefit of a teacher cannot expect to attain the true pronunciation, but he will discover in this course a valuable method of Self-Instruction, applicable to all languages. *Thoroughness* is equally essential at first to those who wish to speak, and those who wish to read foreign tongues. By working in harmony with the process of nature, a beginner is enabled to obtain free and full possession of those distinctive forms of speech which differ most widely from the constructions of his own language, and to reproduce them with equal facility. But if the memory be once overcharged by the reception of a new lesson, before the preceding ones have been *mastered*, the progress of the learner must inevitably be arrested.

6. The Mastery System may be as easily adapted to the classical as to modern languages, and it may be carried on simultaneously with any other method. It is equally suitable for learners at all stages of progress, and as it requires only half an hour a day, it can easily be put to the proof. This System, however, is chiefly valuable as an *initiation* into the most puzzling languages, because it is impossible for anyone to master a few sentences with their Variations, without acquiring a very extensive knowledge of the structure of the language, or, in other words, of the Grammar—minus the technicalities. Moreover, this knowledge is of the most *practical* order, and it is totally different in its nature from that unapplied knowledge of Latin and Greek Grammar, which after ten years of tuition leaves the majority of educated men disgracefully ignorant of those two languages.

7. Mastery imparts vivacity even to the lifeless system of

teaching the *dead* languages, and boys beginning the Mastery of Latin at the age of fourteen, may be expected in eighteen months to stand on a par in every respect with the majority of their contemporaries who have had six years of grammatical training.

8. This Manual is devised to provide beginners with a stock of useful sentences before they go abroad. It carefully restricts them to a small vocabulary, whilst it enables them to make the most of the sentences which they have mastered. Thoroughness is the very essence of an EXACT METHOD, and this idea ought not to be regarded as visionary and impracticable merely because it is unknown in our schools. If we define thoroughness to be the highest degree of fluency, accuracy, and promptitude, in the use of every individual word committed to memory—Mastery is the realisation of thoroughness. The study of Grammar prevents thoroughness, because the learner necessarily learns principles and obtains materials in excess of his power of using them with facility. By mastering involved and inverted forms of speech, the learner places himself in one month in advance of those who have for a long time intelligently and persistently studied the Grammar, but without practising oral composition. The best criterion of progress is the ratio in which genuine foreign sentences preponderate over literally translated English. And for this reason the beginner is restricted to mastering the former, while Exercises in Composition are forbidden.

9. Speech is the utterance of *sentences*, and the most direct course for a beginner is to master circumstantial and comprehensive sentences. Facility of idiomatic speech can never be attained except by the practice of rendering into Spanish a variety of colloquial sentences composed of words with the Spanish equivalents of which we are quite familiar.

10. Reading, as generally conducted, leaves nothing on the memory but a number of unconnected words, more or less limited, according to the earnestness of the reader. But, mere words and rules are useless, because it is impossible for a beginner to speak correctly until he has MASTERED some complete idiomatic sentences.

11. The Epitome of Language, which children instinctively frame for themselves, is identical except as to the nouns in

every region of the earth. Within the scope of two or three hundred words, children exhibit the utmost facility in stringing words together in sentences arranged in their genuine idiomatic order, and including the most puzzling constructions. A child imported from a foreign country acquires the same colloquial range of expression in six months (even when left entirely to his own resources and having no one to interpret a single word for him). That Epitome of the English Language is exhibited in a classified form in Table I. in the Appendix. It is arranged so as to afford unlimited scope for the practice of oral composition, and it will furnish all the requisite material for acquiring a full and free command over the most puzzling and impracticable sentences in any language. (See pp. 162, 163 of the 'Mastery of Languages.')

12. Every traveller in foreign lands admires and envies the facility with which children wield their little stock of sentences. But unfortunately the learned have unanimously decided that the faculty of learning languages unsophisticatedly, gradually dwindles away as we approach maturity, and is then utterly lost. There is nothing unreasonable, however, in maintaining that by efforts of memory rightly directed, in five or six very short Exercises each day, highly educated men may compete with children, so as to learn in one week as much as they acquire in a month. The first feeble efforts of children have most unfortunately engrossed the attention of the learned, when endeavouring to trace the rise and growth of language in the mind. It would have been much more philosophical, however, to have observed the rapid progress made by children left amongst foreigners after six or eight years of age. But even then the first efforts would be of no value in comparison with the results obtained at the end of the first month, when the power has been acquired of delivering a few complete sentences fluently and intelligently. This is the true beginning of the power of *speech*, and it is mere trifling to trace its origin to the imperfect utterances of infancy.

13. The manner in which a few sentences are multiplied by interchanges of the words, and the principles on which the child's power of speaking expands when longer sentences are employed, will be found in Chapter VI. of the 'Mastery of

Languages,' and in page 222. Under this law of expansion, chosen sentences, ranging from twenty to twenty-five words in length, will yield results from day to day, in comparison with which the performances of the cleverest children sink into utter insignificance. They pick up short sentences by chance, guessing the meaning of the words; but we have the advantage of learning selected sentences, comprising the most useful and instructive combinations, accompanied by explanations of all the words. They fix a short sentence in the memory by one imitation, and many subsequent repetitions thereof; but we may cause a sentence to be frequently uttered by a foreigner, and thus have the advantage of reiterated imitations of the sounds and tones of his voice.

14. The Variations of those sentences are infinitely more instructive to a learner than the unlimited, irrelevant, and bewildering conversations of foreigners, because his attention is limited to, and concentrated on, a few words, and he learns what is *essential*—without any admixture of the non-essential. No other effort is required from him at first than the faultless reproduction of the foreign sentences at sight of their English versions—IN IRREGULAR SUCCESSION—with a few new words daily interwoven amongst them.

15. The method here recommended for diversifying the English Versions of the Mastered Sentences is unique, and the Tables I. and II. furnish incomparably the best and soundest medium for supplying the learner with all the unknown inflections and constructions of the foreign language.

16. The two great objects of a learner's ambition ought to be, to speak a foreign language idiomatically, and to pronounce it correctly; and these are the objects which are most carefully provided for in the 'Mastery System.'

17. This Manual is intended primarily for Englishmen learning Spanish, but it is equally available for Spaniards learning English. Although the English lessons have not been expressly and systematically arranged to instruct Spaniards exactly on the same principles as those which have been observed in preparing the Spanish sentences for English learners, they will be found equally useful. Ours is the most simple of all European languages, by reason of its singular poverty in respect to etymology and syntax, and of

its extensive employment of auxiliary verbs, instead of the numerous tense-forms which prevail in other languages.

18. The course naturally followed by a young man living abroad, and learning a foreign language without books and without an interpreter, is to pick up sentences suited to his own requirements. In doing this, he gradually acquires a familiarity with the syntactical constructions, and this practical knowledge—exact, although not scientific—may be discerned in almost every sentence he utters. By this process, persons of the humblest capacity learn to speak the most difficult languages. Such is the paucity of the English constructions, that a very small number of sentences will suffice to give a Spaniard a competent knowledge of our language. A Spaniard suddenly coming to England may begin by selecting such Variations as he pleases, and learning them in the order of their utility, with the aid of a competent Englishman to give him the pronunciation; without such aid it is absolutely impossible for a foreigner to learn to pronounce the English language from books, and therefore no directions have been given to enable an adult Spaniard to deal with this Manual unassisted.

19. The argument in favour of the application of this System to the Classical Languages, is given at length in the 'Handbook to the Mastery Series,' and the principles upon which the System has been based will be found set forth both in Spanish and English in the latter part of this Manual.

20. The Author has to acknowledge the kind co-operation of Messrs. Appleton & Company, of New York, to whom he is indebted for the compilation of this Manual. The Additional Sentences have been rendered into Spanish by Don José Sánchez de Santa María, of London.

The East India United Service Club:
London, September 1869.

DIRECTIONS TO THE ADULT LEARNER FOR THE FIRST WEEK.

1. The term MASTERY is employed in this work to denote the power of using the idiomatic forms of a foreign language as fluently and as promptly as those of the mother-tongue.

2. The beginner is not to study Grammar nor to compose any Exercises at first.

3. Let him commit to memory the first Spanish lesson so thoroughly that he shall be able to give the Spanish equivalent for each of the English variations in IRREGULAR SUCCESSION, with the utmost fluency. In doing this let him repeat the phrases audibly and rapidly, observing the method prescribed in the Directions to the Teacher.

4. He should carefully abstain from seeing or hearing any new words in excess of those included in the lesson of the day.

5. This System sets no value upon the rapid acquisition of a lesson, but it provides for the perfect practical retention by the memory, and for the fluent reproduction, of every sentence and of every variation which have been learned.

6. In learning anything by heart, it is indispensable that it should be FREQUENTLY repeated, and the wider the distribution of the repetitions throughout the day, the smaller will be the number required to impress the Spanish phrases on the memory. The beginner, therefore, ought to take at least three sittings a day of not more than ten minutes each, and at long intervals; but if during the first week he can take six sittings a day with intervals of two or three hours between them, he will have extraordinary success.

7. A person who has not already acquired the Spanish pronunciation must employ a teacher at least once a day for a few minutes. Any Spaniard, however young, who can read well and has a correct pronunciation, may be employed for this purpose. If he be employed for one hour a day, the time should be divided into three sittings of ten minutes each, the intervals being devoted to pursuits of a wholly

different character. But as the reception of three lessons a day, at such short intervals, does not sufficiently accord with the principle of FREQUENCY, he must take two or three more exercises daily by himself.

8. In rehearsing the Variations, the slightest hesitation in the use of any one word absolutely disqualifies the learner from advancing to a new lesson. In this respect he is not to judge himself indulgently, but rigorously.

9. He must commence every sitting by reading over all the previous lessons before he attempts to recite them.

10. He should always carry about with him, in a compact form, a copy of the English and Spanish variations which he has already learned, in order that he may FREQUENTLY practise rehearsing them.

11. The study of Grammar and the composition of Exercises are prohibited at first, because they confuse and disable the memory. On the other hand, the study of Grammar will be greatly facilitated by a previous course of MASTERY.

12. After one month, the learner may use Tables I. and II. in the Appendix, in order to familiarise himself with those inflections which are still unknown to him. For this purpose he may take any English sentence out of this book and alter it by changing the tenses and persons of the verbs or the cases and numbers of the nouns, pronouns, &c., and then translate them by means of Table II. When facility is attained in thus applying the whole of the inflections in rapid succession, with the eye fixed on the Table II., and with FREQUENT recapitulations, the learner may proceed to converse with foreigners and to read as many grammars and other books as he may think fit.

13. If beginners have occasion to go abroad before a month has expired, they may select from any part of this work those sentences which may seem to them to be the most useful for their own individual purposes, and MASTER them first; returning, however, to the prescribed course as soon as they can.

14. Those who have forgotten the Spanish language, those who have studied it without practising it colloquially, and those who are conscious that they speak it badly, ought to follow the course here prescribed for beginners, subjecting themselves to the same restrictions at the outset, and never forgetting that the main characteristic of this Method is PERSISTENT ACTION.

NOTES

ON THE

PRONUNCIATION OF SPANISH.

In the Spanish language the vowels are uniformly pronounced in the following manner:—

A as *ah*; **e** as *ay*; **i** as *ee*; **o** as *oh*; **u** as in *full*; **y** as *ee*. The vowel **u** is not sounded before *e* and *i*, except when it has two dots over it. **Que** and **qui** are pronounced *kay* and *kee*. **C** is the same as in English before *a*, *o*, and *u*; but when followed by *e* and *i* it is pronounced as in *thane* and *theatre*. **G**, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is pronounced as in *gave*, *go*, and *gun*; but before *e* and *i* it is a strong aspirate. **H** is not pronounced. **Ch** has the English sound in *chair* and *cheese*. **J** is sounded as a strong guttural aspirate. **LL** is pronounced as *ly* in *steelyard*. **Ñ** is sounded as *ny* in *tanyard*, but it is a strong nasal. **R** is always to be rattled. **S** is never pronounced like *z*. **T** is the same as in English, but it never has the sound of *sh* in *nation*. **X** is equivalent to *cs* or *gs* in English. **Z** is always pronounced like *th* in *thane* and *theatre*.

The learner must beware of all those irregular arbitrary alterations of the sounds of the vowels which prevail in English.

ACCENTUATION.

When a word ends with a consonant, the emphasis is generally laid on the last syllable, and when it ends with a vowel it is generally placed on the last syllable but one. But there are exceptions to this rule, most of which are indicated by an accent over the vowel on which the stress is laid.

DIRECTIONS TO THE TEACHER FOR THE FIRST WEEK.

THE chief duty of the Teacher is to impart the true intonation and pronunciation, and to prevent the learner from advancing to a new lesson until all the preceding ones have been mastered. Mastery is perfect fluency, accuracy, and promptitude. The learner must take at least three exercises every day, but six exercises a day would produce very great results. No sitting should exceed ten minutes. No talking is allowable. Technical and grammatical explanations of words are especially prohibited. The Teacher must always be good-humoured and encouraging in his manner, and for obvious reasons no tones of impatience or anger should be traceable in his voice.

1. Take Section I., and repeat it over and over again loudly and rapidly for five measured minutes, in order that the learner may echo the sounds and tones of the speaker's voice. At the end of five minutes let the first and second variations be repeated and echoed in company with the section, to the end of the sitting. For an English pupil, the English version of the section and its variations must be copied out and placed before him at the beginning of each exercise; but he must never see nor hear the spelling of any of the Spanish words until he has mastered the next section and all its variations. A difficult sound is never to be practised separately, but always in combination with other words.

2. In the second sitting let the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth variations be treated in a similar manner for five minutes respectively, and then let the first two variations and the section be repeated and echoed with them IN IRREGULAR SUCCESSION, the pupil pointing out the English version of each variation as he utters it.

3. The learner must never begin by rehearsing from memory the preceding lessons, but, whether he knows them or not, he must imitate the teacher's voice in the prescribed manner, in order to prevent the possibility of error, and to secure a good pronunciation. On the other hand, whilst the pupil is translating from memory, the teacher is to prompt him, whether he likes it or not, so that not a second may be wasted in thinking.

4. Whenever the pupil undertakes a new section or variation, it is to be rapidly repeated and echoed thirty times, and then alternately with each of those previously learnt. No new variation should ever be undertaken unless the learner can recite all the preceding ones at sight of their English versions with perfect fluency and in IRREGULAR SUCCESSION.

5. The foregoing rules are to be strictly observed during the first week, in which period the Manual should be kept in the teacher's custody, and the learner should not be allowed to see it.

6. The orthography and pronunciation of English words are so absurdly and grotesquely inconsistent and anomalous, that it is impossible either for an Englishman or a Spaniard to read even a short sentence of each other's language intelligibly—without the aid of a teacher. The first lessons must therefore be learnt *vivâ voce*, by imitative repetitions of a teacher's voice, and without the aid of this book. In England we are trained to believe that the sounds of words are logically deducible from the combinations of letters generally used to represent them, and this fallacy is so deeply rooted, that the pronunciation must be vitiated by the sight of the Spanish version, if the beginner has recourse to it before he has mastered the true intonation. On this account, a Briton learning Spanish ought not to see the spelling of any lessons until he has mastered the succeeding lesson and all its variations. A Spaniard, on the other hand, ought to master two at least of the succeeding sections with all their variations before he sees the spelling of the English words which he has mastered. In learning English from this Manual, a Spaniard should learn the variations only.

7. These directions are given in both languages, in order that A and B may reciprocally teach each other English and Spanish without any previous knowledge of each other's language.

8. Exercises in oral composition may be multiplied *ad infinitum* by diversifying the English sentences and variations in this book. The Table, Appendix I., is to be used in interchanging the words and phrases, and in introducing other nouns and verbs, as shown in pages 163 and 164 of the 'Mastery of Languages.' The Spanish table of inflections in Appendix II. is to be used by the learner to assist him in applying the proper cases, tenses, &c., in translating the diversified English sentences.

9. In like manner, the Spanish sentences are to be diversified for Spaniards, to be translated orally into English, with the aid of the English Table of Inflections in Appendix III.

DIRECCIONES QUE HA DE SEGUIR EL MAESTRO LA PRIMERA SEMANA.

El primer deber del maestro es enseñar el verdadero acento y la pronunciacion, no permitiendo que el principiante pase á una nueva leccion hasta haber adquirido maestría en todas las anteriores. La Maestría está en expresarse con perfecta afluencia, exactitud y presteza. El discípulo debe hacer cada dia tres ejercicios á lo menos, pero si hiciere seis el resultado sería incalculable. Ninguna sesion debe pasar de diez minutos. No se permite conversar, y se prohibe expresamente toda explanacion de vocablos ya técnica ya gramatical. Debrá siempre el maestro mostrarse de buen humor é inspirar valor con sus modales, y por obvias razones no hablará con tono de impaciencia ó enojo.

1. Princípiese por la Seccion I^{a} y recítese muchas veces de corrida y en voz alta durante cinco minutos contados, con el fin de que pueda el alumno repetir los sonidos y tonos de la voz del que habla. Al cabo de cinco minutos, repásense y repítanse, juntamente con la seccion, las variantes primera y segunda hasta concluir la sesion. Para un discípulo inglés, debe copiarse la version inglesa de la seccion y sus variantes, y presentarsela al principio de cada ejercicio, pero él nunca debe ver ni oir deletrear ninguna de las palabras españolas hasta haberse bien impuesto en la seccion siguiente y todas sus variantes. De ningun modo hay que ejercitarse en un sonido difícil separadamente, mas sí en combinacion siempre con otras palabras.

2. En la segunda sesion procédase del mismo modo con las variantes 3^{a}, 4^{a}, 5^{a}, y 6^{a}, por espacio de cinco minutos respectivamente, y en seguida repásense y repítanse con ellas EN SUCCESION INTERRUMPIDA las dos primeras variantes y la seccion, indicando el discípulo la construccion inglesa de cada variante conforme la va pronunciando.

3. El estudiante nunca debe principiar por recitar de memoria las lecciones precedentes, pero bien, sépalas ó no las sepa, tiene que imitar del modo prescrito la voz del maestro, con el fin de evitar toda posibilidad de error, y lograr una buena pronunciacion. Por otra parte, mientras que el alumno va traduciendo de memeria, debe el maestro

ir apuntandole, por mas que á aquel no le agrade, y de ese modo no se perderá un solo instante en discurrir.

4. Siempre que el estudiante comience una nueva seccion ó variante, tendrá que recitarla y repetirla de corrida treinta veces, y despues alternativamente con cada una de las otras anteriormente aprendidas. Nunca se habrá de comenzar una nueva variante á menos de que el alumno ya pueda recitar con gran fluidez y EN SUCCESION INTERRUMPIDA todas las precedentes variantes á la vista de sus versiones inglesas.

5. Las reglas que anteceden tendrán estrictamente que observarse durante la primera semana, debiendo en el ínterin estar el Manual bajo la custodia del maestro, sin que el estudiante pueda verlo.

6. Siendo la ortografía y pronunciacion de los vocablos ingleses tan disparatada y fantásticamente incongruas y anómalas, es como imposible para un inglés ó un español leer ni siquiera un corto párrafo en el idioma del otro de un modo inteligible sin el auxilio de un maestro. A consecuencia de eso, deben estudiarse de viva voz las primeras lecciones por medio de repiticiones que imiten la voz de un instructor, y sin la ayuda de este libro. En Inglaterra se nos educa imbuidos de la creencia de que los sonidos de las palabras se deducen lógicamente de la combinacion de las letras que generalmente se emplean para representarlos; y es tanto lo que esta falacia está arraigada, que no puede por menos de viciarse la pronunciacion con tener á la vista la version española, si á ella recurriere el principiante ántes de haber bien adquirido la verdadera entonacion. Por este motivo, un natural de la Gran Bretaña que estudia el español no debe ver la ortografía de ninguna de estas lecciones hasta que esté bien al corriente de las que vienen en pos y de todas sus variantes. Por otro lado, un español debe imponerse bien en dos, á lo menos, de las subsecuentes secciones con todas sus variantes ántes de llegar á ver la ortografía de los vocablos ingleses que ya tiene bien aprendidos. El español que estudia inglés por este Manual no debrá aprender mas que las variantes.

7. Se dan estas direcciones en ambas lenguas para que Fulano y Zutano puedan mutuamente enseñarse el inglés y el español sin que el uno sepa de antemano el idioma del otro.

8. Es fácil multiplicar al infinito ejercicios en composiciones orales, diversificando las oraciones inglesas y variantes contenidas en este libro. Se habrá de hacer uso de la Tabla en el Apéndice I. para alternar las palabras y frases, ó introducir otros nombres y verbos,

segun se demuestra en la página 163 y 164 de la 'Maestría de las Lenguas.' El principiante debrá servirse de la Tabla española de las inflexiones de las voces que se encuentra en el Apéndice II., para que le asista en aplicar los casos, tiempos, etc., que se requieren al traducir las oraciones inglesas formadas de diversos modos.

9. De la misma manera, las oraciones españolas habrán de ser diversificadas por los españoles, y luego traducidas verbalmente al inglés con la ayuda de la Tabla inglesa de las inflexiones puesta en el Apéndice III.

THE MASTERY SERIES.

SPANISH.

A MANUAL OF SPANISH FOR ENGLISHMEN

AND OF

ENGLISH FOR SPANIARDS.

FIRST SENTENCE.

Why will you not do me the favour of coming with me to-morrow to pay a visit to our friend's brother who lives in New Street?

Section I.

Why will you not . . .

Variations.

1. What do they want?
2. Will ye?
3. What do ye want?
4. Do ye not want?
5. Why will you not?
6. What do you want?

II.

. . . do me the favour . . .

7. Will you do me the favour?
8. Will not Carlos do me the kindness?
9. Why are you not willing to do me the favour?
10. You wish to do me the favour.
11. What do you want to do?
12. Does not Pedro want cigars?

FIRST SENTENCE.

Section I.

¿ Porqué no quieren Ustedes [*or* vuestras mercedes] . . .
For-what not will ye [your worships] . . .

Variations.

1. ¿ Qué quieren ?
2. ¿ Quieren Ustedes ? [Vms. *or* Vds. *or* VV.]
3. ¿ Qué quieren Ustedes ? [Vms.]
4. ¿ No quieren Ustedes ? [Vds.]
5. ¿ Porqué no quiere Usted ? [Vd., vuestra merced.]
6. ¿ Qué quiere V. ?

II.

. . . hacerme el favor . . .
. . . *to-do-me the favour* . . .

7. ¿ Quiere Vd. hacerme el favor ?
8. No quiere Cárlos hacerme el favor ?
9. ¿ Porqué no quiere Vd. hacerme el favor ?
10. Vd. quiere hacerme el favor.
11. ¿ Qué quiere Vd. hacer ?
12. ¿ No quiere Pedro cigarros ?

III.

. . . of coming with me to-morrow to pay a visit . . .

13. Will you pay visits with me to-morrow?
14. Will you do me the favour of calling on me?
15. Will you not pay a visit with me?
16. Will ye not call on me to-morrow?
17. Why will you not call on me to-morrow?
18. Why will you not do me the favour of making a call with me to-morrow?

IV.

. . . to our friend's brother . . .

19. Why will you not come and call on our brother?
20. Will you not favour me by going to call on our friend's brother?
21. You would like to go and call on our friend?
22. Will you do me the favour of accompanying me to call on our friend's brother to-morrow?
23. Why do you wish to call on your friend's brother?
24. Why will not our friend do me the favour to visit me?

V.

. . . who lives in New Street?

25. Why not call to-morrow on our friend's brother?
26. Why do you not wish to go in the morning to call on our friend who lives in New Street?
27. Why will not your brother go to visit our friend to-morrow?
28. Will not our friend come with me to visit our brother?
29. Do you wish to accompany me to visit our friend in Lion Street?
30. Will not the sister of your friend who lives in New Street oblige me by calling on me?

III.

. . . de venir á hacer una visita conmigo mañana . . .

. . . *of to-come to make a call with-me to-morrow* . . .

13. ¿Quiere Vm. hacer visitas conmigo mañana?
14. ¿Me quiere Vm. hacer el favor de visitarme?
15. ¿No quiere Vm. venir conmigo á hacer una visita?
16. ¿No quieren Vds. hacerme una visita mañana?
17. ¿Porqué no quiere Vd. hacerme una visita mañana?
18. ¿Porqué no quiere Vd. hacerme la merced de hacer una visita conmigo mañana?

IV.

. . . al hermano de nuestro amigo . . .

. . . *to-the brother of our friend* . . .

19. ¿Porqué no quiere Vd. venir á visitar á nuestro hermano?
20. ¿No quiere Vm. hacerme el favor de ir á visitar al hermano de nuestro amigo?
21. ¿Vd. quiere ir á visitar á nuestro amigo?
22. ¿Quiere Vd. hacerme la merced de acompañarme mañana en una visita al hermano de nuestro amigo?
23. ¿Porqué quiere Vd. visitar al hermano del amigo de Vd.?
24. ¿Porqué no quiere nuestro amigo hacerme el favor de visitarme?

V.

. . . que vive en la calle Nueva?

. . . *who lives in the Street New?*

25. ¿Porqué no hacer una visita mañana al hermano de nuestro amigo?
26. ¿Porqué no quiere Vd. ir de mañana á visitar al amigo que vive en la calle Nueva?
27. ¿Porqué no quiere vuestro hermano ir á hacer una visita á nuestro amigo mañana?
28. ¿No quiere nuestro amigo venir conmigo á hacer una visita á nuestro hermano?
29. ¿Quiere V. acompañarme á visitar al amigo que vive en la calle de Leon?
30. ¿No quiere la hermana de vuestro amigo que vive en la calle Nueva hacerme el favor de visitarme?

SECOND SENTENCE.

Have you not to go to London to-day, Sir, before three in the afternoon, to buy some gloves and boots, and to have your wife's jewels repaired, at the Bazaar and the French boot-shop?

VI.

Have you not to go to London, Sir, to-day . . .

31. Have you not to go and see our friend in London?

32. Will you not set out to London to-morrow with me, to pay a visit to our friend's brother?

33. Must you not go to London to see our brother's friend, who lives in Oxford Street?

34. Why have you to go to-day to call on our friend's sister?

35. Will ye not go with me to our street, to call on our friend's brother?

36. Our sister wishes to make a call with me to-morrow morning to see our brother.

VII.

. . . before three in the afternoon . . .

37. Have you not to go from Paris to Madrid to-morrow at three o'clock A.M.?

38. You must go to New Street before three in the afternoon.

39. Our friend's brother has to go with me to London to-morrow at three P.M.

40. Will ye go with me and our sister's friend to Madrid at three P.M. to-morrow?

41. Will you not oblige me by coming with me to see our friend who lives in Corunna Street?

42. Why is our friend's sister obliged to go to Paris to-morrow?

SECOND SENTENCE.

VI.

¿ No tiene Vd. que salir hoy á Lóndres, señor . . .

Not have you that to-go-out to-day to London, Sir . . .

31. ¿ No tiene Vd. que ir á visitar á nuestro amigo en Lóndres ?

32. ¿ No quiere Vd. salir á Lóndres mañana conmigo, á hacer una visita al amigo de nuestro hermano ?

33. ¿ No tiene Vd. que salir á Lóndres, á visitar al amigo de nuestro hermano, que vive en la calle de Oxford ?

34. ¿ Porqué tiene Vd. que ir hoy á hacer una visita á la hermana de nuestro amigo ?

35. ¿ No quieren Vds. ir conmigo á nuestra calle, á visitar al hermano de nuestro amigo ?

36. Nuestra hermana quiere á hacer una visita conmigo mañana por la mañana á nuestro hermano.

VII.

. . . ántes de las tres de la tarde . . .

. . . *before of the three of the afternoon* . . .

37. ¿ No tiene Vm. que salir de París á Madrid á las tres de la mañana ?

38. Vm. tiene que ir á la calle Nueva ántes de las tres de la tarde.

39. El hermano de nuestro amigo tiene que ir conmigo á Lóndres mañana á las tres de la tarde.

40. ¿ Quieren Vds. venir mañana conmigo y el amigo de nuestra hermana á Madrid á las tres de la tarde ?

41. ¿ No quiere hacerme el favor de venir en una visita á nuestro amigo que vive en la calle de Coruña ?

42. ¿ Qué obligacion tiene de ir mañana á París la hermana de nuestro amigo ?

VIII.

. . . to buy some boots and gloves . . .

43. Will you go out with me this afternoon, to buy some gloves and boots for our friend?

44. Will you not go with me into Gibraltar Street, to buy gloves and cigars?

45. What do you intend to do to-morrow before three in the afternoon?

46. The brother of our friend, who lives in New Street, wishes to buy some boots.

47. Must you make some purchases of boots and gloves before you go to Seville?

48. Will you not go with our friend to-morrow, at three o'clock, to buy a guitar for his sister?

IX.

. . . and to have your wife's jewels repaired . . .

49. Why do you live in Paris, and your wife and daughters in London?

50. Will you go and call on our friend before going to purchase some jewels for your wife?

51. Will you not do me the favour to go with me to buy some gloves?

52. Our friend's brother will not go with me to visit the captain's brother.

53. What have you to do in the new street before three in the afternoon?

54. From what motive does your brother reside at the glover's, and not with my friend at the jeweller's?

VIII.

. . . para comprar algunas botas y guantes . . .

. . . *for to-buy some boots and gloves* . . .

43. ¿ Quiere Vd. salir esta tarde conmigo, para comprar algunos guantes y botas por nuestro amigo ?

44. ¿ No quiere Vm. ir conmigo á la calle de Gibraltar, para comprar guantes y cigarros ?

45. ¿ Que quiere Vm. hacer mañana ántes de las tres de la tarde ?

46. El hermano de nuestro amigo, que vive en la calle Nueva, quiere comprar unas botas.

47. ¿ Necesita Vd. hacer algunas compras de botas y guantes ántes de salir para Sevilla ?

48. ¿ No quiere Vd. salir con nuestro amigo mañana, á las tres de la tarde, á comprar una guitarra para la hermana de él ?

IX.

. . . y hacer reparar las joyas de su mujer . . .

. . . *and to-make to-repair the jewels of your wife* . . .

49. ¿ Porqué vive Vm. en París, y su mujer y sus hijas en Lóndres ?

50. ¿ Quiere Vm. ir á visitar á nuestro amigo ántes de salir á comprar algunas joyas para su señora esposa ?

51. ¿ Porqué no me hace Vm. el favor de venirse conmigo á comprar algunos guantes ?

52. El hermano de nuestro amigo no irá conmigo á visitar al hermano del capitan.

53. ¿ Qué tiene Vd. que hacer en la calle nueva ántes de las tres de la tarde ?

54. ¿ Por qué motivo reside su hermano de Vd. en la guantería, y no con mi amigo en casa del joyero ?

X.

. . . at the Bazaar and the French boot-shop?

55. Will not your friends go out with me to the French boot-shop at three o'clock?

56. Will you do me the favour to come to the French Bazaar, to buy some artificial flowers?

57. Will you go with my brother to-day to the boot-shop to buy a pair of French boots?

58. Do you not require, young gentlemen, to go to the bootmaker's to purchase new boots?

59. Don Juan, will you accompany the brother of our friend to the French jeweller's at 3 P.M. ?

60. Have you not to go with the wife of your friend to the new Bazaar?

THIRD SENTENCE.

How much must I give to the driver of this carriage to take my father to the Bank after his breakfast, and bring him home again between five and six in the afternoon?

XI.

How much must I give the coachman . . .

61. I must go to-day to see the Sardinian coachman's brother.

62. Will you do me the favour of giving the gloves and boots to the coachman?

63. How much do I owe my bootmaker for the new boots?

64. Do they wish to go with me to buy some cigars before three in the afternoon?

65. How much do I owe the jeweller for my sister's jewels?

66. Why will not the Turkish captain go with me to the hotel in New Street?

X.

. . . en el Bazar y en la zapatería francesa?

. . . *in the Bazaar and in the boot-shop French?*

55. ¿ No quieren sus amigos de Vd. salir conmigo á las tres á la zapatería francesa?

56. ¿ Quiere Vm. hacerme la merced de venir al Bazar francés, para comprar algunos flores artificiales?

57. ¿ Quiere Vd. ir con mi hermano hoy á la zapatería, para comprar uno par de botas francesas?

58. ¿ No tienen Ustedes necesidad, señoritos, de ir á casa del botero para comprar unas botas nuevas?

59. Don Juan, ¿ acompañará al hermano de nuestro amigo á la joyería francesa á las tres de la tarde?

60. ¿ No tiene Vd. que ir con la mujer de su amigo de Vm. al nuevo Bazar?

THIRD SENTENCE.

XI.

¿ Cuánto debo dar al cochero . . .

How-much must-I give to-the coachman . . .

61. Debo ir hoy á ver al hermano del cochero sardo.

62. ¿ Quiere Vm. hacerme el favor de dar los guantes y las botas al cochero?

63. ¿ Cuánto debo al zapatero por las botas nuevas?

64. ¿ Quieren ellos ir conmigo á comprar cigarros ántes de las tres de la tarde?

65. ¿ Cuánto debo al joyero por las joyas de mi hermana?

66. ¿ Porqué no quiere el capitan turco ir conmigo al hotel en la calle Nueva?

XII.

. . . of this carriage to take my father . . .

67. How much ought he to give the coachman to take me and his sister to the jeweller's?

68. Will not my brother's porter go to the New Street hotel for the captain's boots?

69. My Russian friend is not willing to go to Cronstadt, because he does not like the friends who are living with his father.

70. Do ye require the carriage to go to the jeweller's in New Street?

71. For how much will you take me to the boot-shop and cigar-shop in Atocha Street?

72. Ye must do what the alcalde of the village requires.

XIII.

. . . to the Bank after breakfast . . .

73. My brother wants to go to the Palace after breakfast.

74. How much must I give this coachman for taking me to the new Bank?

75. How much does the coachman want for taking my sister to the glover's?

76. Will you do me the favour of going with my father and my brothers to Cadiz Street?

77. My father wants to go to see his friends before breakfast, and to the Bank afterwards.

78. I do not breakfast to-day before going to the new Bank.

XII.

. . . de este carruaje para llevar á mi padre . . .

. . . *of this carriage for to-take to my father* . . .

67. ¿Cuánto debe él dar al cochero para llevarme y á su hermana á la casa del joyero?

68. ¿El portero de mi hermano no querrá ir al hotel en la calle Nueva, por llevar las botas del capitan?

69. Mi amigo ruso no quiere ir á Cronstadt, porque no quiere á los amigos que viven con su padre.

70. ¿Requieren Ustedes el carruaje para ir á la casa del joyero de la calle Nueva?

71. ¿Por cuánto me llevarás á la casa del botero y á la cigarrería en la calle de Atocha?

72. Tienen Vds. que hacer lo que el alcalde de la villa requiere.

XIII.

. . . al Banco despues de su almuerzo . . .

. . . *to-the Bank after of his breakfast* . . .

73. Mi hermano quiere ir al Palacio despues del almuerzo.

74. ¿Cuánto debo dar á este cochero para llevarme al Banco nuevo?

75. ¿Cuánto quiere el cochero para llevar á mi hermana á casa del guantero?

76. ¿Quiere Vd. hacerme la merced de ir con mi padre y mis hermanos á la calle de Cádiz?

77. Mi padre quiere salir á visitar á sus amigos ántes del almuerzo, y al Banco despues.

78. Yo no almuerzo hoy ántes de ir al Banco nuevo.

XIV.

. . . and to bring him back again . . .

79. What must I give the coachman for taking my brother to the Escurial and bringing him home again?

80. My father will go to the Bazaar and bring my sister her new gloves which she purchased to-day.

81. Have you not to go to London to-day, to breakfast with my sister's friend?

82. My father does not wish to go and breakfast with our friend's sister to-day.

83. Coachman, how much do you want for taking me to the alcalde's villa and bringing me home again before three in the afternoon?

84. Has he not to go to-day before three to the French boot-shop, and afterwards to the glove-shop?

XV.

. . . between five and six in the afternoon?

85. My brother proposes to go to the jeweller's between three and five in the afternoon.

86. Ladies, do you design going with my wife and sister to the glove-shop between three and six?

87. My sister wants to go out in her carriage to New Street to-morrow at six in the evening.

88. I am to go to-day to call on my French friend between three and five in the afternoon.

89. My father and my sister will require the carriage before six o'clock, to pay some visits.

90. Porter! the carriage; for my father wishes to go to the Bank after breakfast.

XIV.

. . . y traerlo de nuevo á casa . . .

. . . *and to-bring-him of new to house* . . .

79. ¿Qué debo dar al cochero para llevar á mi hermano al Escurial, y traerlo de nuevo á casa?

80. Mi padre irá al Bazar y traerá los guantes de mi hermana que ha comprado hoy.

81. ¿No ha Vd. de ir hoy á Lóndres, á almorzar con la amiguita de mi hermana?

82. Mi padre no querrá ir hoy á almorzar con la hermana de nuestra amiguita.

83. Cochero, ¿cuánto quieres para llevarme á la casa del alcalde y traerme de nuevo á casa ántes de las tres de la tarde?

84. ¿No ha él de ir hoy ántes de las tres á la zapatería francesa y despues á la guantería?

XV.

. . . entre cinco y seis de la tarde?

. . . *between five and six of the afternoon?*

85. Mi hermano se propone de ir á la casa del joyero entre tres y cinco de la tarde.

86. ¿Desean Ustedes, señoras, ir á la guantería entre tres y seis, en compañía de mi mujer y hermana?

87. Mi hermana quiere ir en su coche á la calle Nueva mañana á las seis de la tarde.

88. Yo debo ir á visitar á mi amigo francés hoy entre tres y cinco de la tarde.

89. Mi padre y hermana necesitarán el coche ántes de las seis para hacer visitas.

90. ¡Portero! el carruage; que mi padre quiere ir al Banco despues del almuerzo.

FOURTH SENTENCE.

Boy, tell the waiter, if you please, to bring me every morning, at half-past seven o'clock, or sooner if he can, a pitcher of hot water, a cup of coffee and milk, and my clothes well brushed.

XVI.

Boy, ask the waiter . . .

91. Why will you not come out with me in the carriage to the French Bazaar?

92. This waiter has to go to the Bank before breakfast, and then to the boot-shop.

93. How much does my sister owe you for the six pairs of gloves which she wants to send to Rodrigo?

94. My brother's coachman has to go to New Street at five o'clock in the morning.

95. My Irish servant must go to visit his father to-morrow evening at six o'clock.

96. Boy, tell the porter to bring my boots from the French boot-shop before breakfast.

XVII.

. . . to bring me every day, without fail . . .

97. My brother has to call on my friend the Austrian at half-past five, without fail.

98. Ask the servant to order the coachman to take the carriage to my sister's house.

99. Bring the carriage for my father every day, without fail, at three o'clock.

100. Boy, my brother wants you to bring him his boots and some cigars.

101. Doctor, do me the favour of going every day to see my father, without fail.

102. Why will you not do me the favour to mention it to the servant of my Polish friend?

FOURTH SENTENCE.

XVI.

Muchacho, dígale Vd. al sirviente [ó al criado] . . .

Boy, tell-him you to-the waiter . . .

91. ¿Porqué no quiere Vd. venir conmigo en coche al Bazar francese?

92. Este sirviente tiene que ir al Banco ántes del almuerzo, y despues á la zapatería.

93. ¿Cuánto le debe á Vd. mi hermana por los seis pares de guantes que quiere para enviarle á Rodrigo?

94. El cochero de mi hermano ha de ir á la calle Nueva á las cinco de la mañana.

95. Mi sirviente irlandes tiene que ir á visitar á su padre mañana á las seis de la tarde.

96. Muchacho, dígale al portero que traerá mis botas de la zapatería francesa ántes del almuerzo.

XVII.

. . . que me traiga todos los dias, sin falta . . .

. . . that me he-may-bring all the days, without fail . . .

97. Tiene mi hermano que ir á visitar á mi amigo el austriaco, á las cinco y media, sin falta.

98. Dígale V. al sirviente de anunciar al cochero que traiga el coche á casa de mi hermana.

99. Trae el carruage para mi padre todos los dias, sin falta, á las tres de la tarde.

100. Muchacho, mi hermano quiere que le traigas sus botas y unos cigarros.

101. Doctor, hágame Vd. la merced de ir todos los dias sin falta á visitar á mi padre.

102. ¿Porqué no me hace Vd. el favor de decirselo al sirviente de mi amigo el polaco?

XVIII.

. . . at half-past seven, or earlier if possible . . .

103. You must go and call on my friend at half-past seven, without fail, and take your guitar with you.

104. Young man, bring me my boots and some tea or coffee every day before seven.

105. Bring my father's carriage to the Maltese jeweller's at six P.M.

106. It is necessary that you should go to London every day, between six and seven in the morning, or earlier.

107. Tell me, must I go to Seville before or after breakfast?

108. I want this coachman to take me to the captain-general's house, and to bring me home again before mid-day.

XIX.

. . . a jug of hot water . . .

109. Tell the waiter to bring me a jug of water with my boots at break of day.

110. Boy, will you do me the favour of taking a pitcher of hot water to my sister at seven o'clock?

111. Tell him to bring hot water to-morrow to my dormitory at six, or, if possible, at five.

112. Francis, tell the coachman to go to the jeweller's, to bring my wife to our hotel.

113. Tell the waiter, my friend's father requires his hot water at half-past five.

114. After having paid a visit, my wife must go to the boot-shop and to the glove-shop.

XVIII.

. . . á las siete y media, ó mas temprano si puede . . .

. . . *at the seven and half, or more early if he-can* . . .

103. Su merced tiene que ir á visitar á mi amigo á las siete y media, sin falta, y tomará consigo su guitarra de Vd.

104. Muchacho, traerásme las botas y té ó café todos los dias ántes de las siete.

105. Á las seis de la tarde traerás el carruage de mi padre á la joyería maltesa.

106. Es necesario que vayas á Lóndres todos los dias entre seis y siete de la mañana, ó mas temprano.

107. Dígame, Vd., ¿ he yo de ir á Sevilla ántes ó despues del almuerzo ?

108. Quiero este cochero por llevarme á casa del capitan-general, y traerme de nuevo ántes del medio dia.

XIX.

. . . un jarron de agua caliente . . .

. . . *a pitcher of water hot* . . .

109. Diga al sirviente que me traiga mañanita un jarro de agua y las botas.

110. Muchacho, ¿ me harás el favor de llevar un jarro de agua caliente á mi hermana á las siete ?

111. Dígale que traiga agua caliente á las seis ó á las cinco, si puede, á mi dormitorio.

112. Francisco, dí al cochero que vaya á la casa del joyero para traer al nuestro hotel mi mujer.

113. Dí al criado, el padre de mi amigo requiere agua caliente á las cinco y media.

114. Despues de haber pagado una visita, mi señora esposa ha de ir á la zapatería y á la guantería.

XX.

. . . a cup of coffee with milk . . .

115. Will you have a cup of tea or a cup of coffee and milk?

116. My sister wishes to have a cup of coffee with hot milk, or a cup of chocolate with cream.

117. How much ought I to give for these boots and gloves?

118. You must bring me every morning with my boots a pitcher of hot water.

119. Tell the servant to bring my father to-morrow at half-past seven, or before, if he can, a cup of coffee.

120. Sir, will you accompany me and my sister between six and seven P.M. to the Opera?

XXI.

. . . and my clothes well brushed.

121. Bring me every day, before half-past seven in the morning, a pitcher of water.

122. Do not bring my sister any coffee; bring her a cup of hot chocolate.

123. This Portuguese shoemaker resides in Cadiz Street, and the Swiss glover in Malaga Street.

124. My father has a carriage in which he desires you to go with him to his house in Barcelona.

125. My dear Sir, tell the waiter to bring me some very hot coffee and milk for breakfast.

126. Tell, also, the servant to have the inside of the carriage well brushed, and to bring it at half-past ten o'clock.

XX.

. . . una taza de café con leche . . .

. . . *a cup of coffee with milk* . . .

115. ¿ Quiere Vd. una taza de té, ó una de café con leche ?

116. Mi hermana quiere una taza de café con leche caliente, ó una de chocolate con crema.

117. ¿ Cuánto debo darle por estas botas y estos guantes ?

118. Es necesario que todas las mañanas me traigas con mis botas un jarron de agua caliente.

119. Díganle Vds. al sirviente que le traiga á mi padre mañana á las siete y media, ó ántes si puede, una taza de café.

120. Señor, ¿ quiere Vd. acompañar á mi hermana y á mí á la Opera entre seis y siete de la tarde ?

XXI.

. . . y mis vestidos bien acepillados.

. . . *and my clothes well brushed.*

121. Me traerás todos los dias, ántes de las siete y media de la mañana, un jarron de agua.

122. No le traigas café á mi hermana, mas le traerás una taza de chocolate caliente.

123. Este zapatero portugues reside en la calle de Cádiz, y el guantero suizo en la calle de Malaga.

124. Mi padre tiene un coche en el cual desea vaya Vm. con él á su casa de Barcelona.

125. Mi querido señor, decirle al criado de traerme café con leche muy caliente por almorzar.

126. Diga tambien al criado que acepile muy bien el interior del carruage y lo traiga á las diez y media.

FIFTH SENTENCE.

If you go out with my mother-in-law, ask the bookseller on your way when he will send us the English book which she bought three or four days ago.

XXII.

If you go out with my mother-in-law . . .

127. Do you go out every day in your carriage accompanied by the Brazilian colonel?

128. Will you do me the favour, if you go out before four, to visit my mother-in-law?

129. I want a cup of chocolate and milk for my mother, and a pitcher of hot water for myself.

130. How much must my brother give this coachman to take him to my Dutch friend's?

131. No. I have to go and visit my father, and then to call on a friend living in Malaga Street.

132. If you go out early, will you tell the glover to bring me three pairs of gloves?

XXIII.

. . . ask the bookseller, if you please, on your way . . .

133. Ask the shoemaker, if you please, as you pass, whether he can bring my mother's little boots to-day.

134. My brother does not want to go to the Bank to-day, because he has something to do at home.

135. Can you go for me to the Bazaar before three, to inspect my wife's jewels and ornaments?

136. Tell the man-servant to bring my brother a cup of hot coffee before bringing me my boots.

137. How much do I owe you, my friend, for driving me to the admiral's with my three brothers?

138. Ask my brother's servant what he wants to bring in the carriage from the captain's new house.

FIFTH SENTENCE.

XXII.

Si Vd. sale con mi suegra . . .

If you go-out with my mother-in-law . . .

127. ¿ Sale Vd. todos los dias en coche acompañado del coronel brasileño ?

128. ¿ Quiere Vd. hacerme el favor, si sale ántes de las cuatro, de visitar á mi suegra ?

129. Quiero una taza de chocolate con leche para mi madre, y un jarro de agua caliente para mí.

130. ¿ Cuánto debe dar mi hermano á este cochero por llevarle á la casa de mi amigo holandes ?

131. No. Tengo que ir á visitar á mi padre, y despues á un amigo que vive en la calle de Malaga.

132. ¿ Si V. sale mas temprano, querrá V. decir al guantero de traerme tres pares de guantes ?

XXIII.

. . . pregúnte V., si gusta, de paso al librero . . .

. . . *ask, if you-please, of way to-the bookseller . . .*

133. Pregúntele V., si gusta, de paso al zapatero si puede traer hoy las botitas de mi madre.

134. Mi hermano no quiere ir hoy al Banco, porque tiene que hacer en casa.

135. ¿ Puede V. ir por mí al Bazar ántes de las tres, para examinar las joyas y los ornamentos de mi mujer ?

136. Dígale V. al sirviente que le traiga á mi hermano una taza de café caliente, ántes de traerme las botas.

137. ¿ Cuánto os debo, amigo, por llevarme á casa del almirante en compañía de mis tres hermanos ?

138. Pregúntele V. al criado de mi hermano lo que quiere para traer en el carruage desde la casa nueva del capitan.

XXIV.

. . . when (he) will send us . . .

139. Tell me, my friend, when will you send us the books and the ornaments which are in your custody?

140. My brother will send you the book from his house in Toledo Street before seven o'clock to-morrow evening.

141. I wonder whether the bookseller will send the books from Pampeluna to-day without fail?

142. He wants you to ask the shoemaker how much he owes him for the boots which he sent to-day.

143. If you like the admiral, why do you not thus oblige him?

144. Tell him, if you please, that my father will send the cigars to-morrow without fail.

XXV.

. . . the English book which she bought . . .

145. You must present yourself at the book-shop, and ask how much my father owes for all the books he bought.

146. When did you buy these books, and how much did you give for them?

147. Ask the waiter to bring me a cup of coffee and the boots which my brother bought this evening.

148. Did you buy the French book that my brother and his friend wanted to inspect?

149. If you can go to the Italian book-store before half-past seven, bring the journals which my father bought this morning.

150. Will you take this to your friend, and ask him when he will send the carriage?

XXIV.

. . . cuándo nos enviará . . .

. . . *when us he-will-send* . . .

139. Dígame Vm., amigo, ¿ cuándo nos enviará los libros y ornamentos que están á la custodia de Vm. ?

140. Mi hermano le enviará á Vm. el libro desde su casa en la calle de Toledo mañana ántes de las siete de la tarde.

141. ¿ Si enviará el librero hoy sin falta los libros desde Pampeluna ?

142. Quiere que le pregunte Vm. al zapatero ¿ cuánto le debe por las botas que ha hoy enviado ?

143. Si le quiere al almirante Vm., ¿ porqué no le hace ese favor ?

144. Dígale Vm., si gusta, que mi padre enviará mañana sin falta los cigarros.

XXV.

. . . el libro inglés que ella compró . . .

. . . *the book English which she bought* . . .

145. Vm. debe presentarse á la librería para preguntar ¿ cuánto debe mi padre por todos los libros que tiene comprados ?

146. ¿ Cuándo compró Vm. estos libros, y cuánto dió por ellos ?

147. Decirle al sirviente que me traiga una taza de café y las botas que esta tarde ha comprado mi hermano.

148. ¿ Compró Vm. el libro francés que quieran inspeccionar mi hermano y su amigo ?

149. Si puede ir, ántes de las siete y media, á la librería italiana, traiga Vm. los jornales que mi padre ha comprado esta mañana.

150. ¿ Quiere Vm. llevarle esto á su amigo, y preguntarle cuándo me enviará el carruage ?

XXVI.

. . . two, three, or four days ago.

151. Go to Salamanca Street, and inform yourself when the book-seller will send the books to our house.

152. Tell the man-servant to do me the favour of going to ask about my friend the American.

153. What do you and your friend the Belgian do in the morning before breakfast?

154. As you pass at the close of the evening, will you take this Spanish book to your sister?

155. No matter, tell him it is two or three days since my mother brought this one for him.

156. She did not ask the librarian for Spanish, but for French and Russian books.

SIXTH SENTENCE.

The old man-servant looked very cross when he came in last night to clear the table, and to fetch our letters to post them.

XXVII.

The old man-servant looked . . .

157. Oh, yes, he is very old; older than he appears.

158. It is but six days since he bought the books, and sent them to my friend's house for our inspection.

159. Tell your servant my father wishes you to bring him hot tea and a pitcher of very hot water every morning.

160. My sister is to be married to-morrow morning at ten, in the Cathedral.

161. My brother resembles my mother very much, but he is not like his father.

162. I think it is late to go to the Opera, unless he can set out before seven o'clock.

XXVI.

. . . hace dos, tres, ó cuatro dias.

. . . *makes two, three, or four days.*

151. Vaya á la calle de Salamanca, á informarse cuando enviará el librero los libros á nuestra casa.

152. Dígale V. al sirviente que me haga el favor de ir á preguntar de mi amigo el americano.

153. ¿Qué hace V. y su amigo el belgico por la mañana ántes del almuerzo?

154. Al pasar á la tardecita, ¿querrá Vm. traer á su hermana este libro español?

155. No le hace, dígale Vm. dos ó tres dias ha que mi madre compró este para él.

156. Ella no preguntó al librero para libros españoles, sino franceses y rusianos.

SIXTH SENTENCE.

XXVII.

El criado viejo parecia . . .

The man-servant old appeared . . .

157. ¡Oh! sí, es muy viejo; mas viejo de lo que parece.

158. Seis dias no mas hace que compró los libros, y los envió á casa de mi amigo para nuestra inspeccion.

159. Lo dice á su criado mi padre quiere que le traigais todos las mañanas té caliente y un jarro de agua muy caliente.

160. Mi hermana se casa mañana á las diez de la mañana en la Catédral.

161. Mi hermano se parece muchísimo á mi madre, pero no es parecido á su padre.

162. Me parece que es tarde para ir á la Opera, si no puede partir ántes de las siete.

XXVIII.

. . . in very bad temper . . .

163. This old man is going to marry to-morrow. He does not appear in such a bad humour.

164. I have not dined at home for three days, but I shall dine at home to-morrow.

165. How well your sister looked this morning, in the general's carriage, at the review of the troops!

166. When the man-servant brings the clothes, tell him to bring the breakfast, as I want to go out early.

167. My father wants to go to the hotel before breakfast, and to the book-store afterwards.

168. What buildings and what manufactories are there in this town that I can visit before five in the evening?

XXIX.

. . . when he came in last night . . .

169. Why did not the waiter come to brush our clothes before six in the morning?

170. How poorly my father looked last night when he arrived from England!

171. How many days is it since our old companion came to see his friends?

172. When the doctor sends my sister's medicine, ask the person who brings it how much I owe for it.

173. You did not come to dinner last night. What do you wish me to say to my father when he asks me about you?

174. I do not think that I shall call on him, because his wife's sister does not like me.

XXVIII.

. . . de muy mal humor . . .

. . . *of very bad humour* . . .

163. Este viejo se casa mañana. Parece que no está de así muy mal humor.

164. Hace tres dias que no como en casa, pero comeré en ella mañana.

165. ¡Que bien parecia su hermana de V. esta mañana en el carruage del general, á la revista de la tropa!

166. Cuando traiga el criado los vestidos, dígale V. que traiga el almuerzo, porque quiero salir temprano.

167. Mi padre quiere ir al hotel ántes del almuerzo, y á la librería despues.

168. ¿Qué edificios y qué fábricas en esta villa puedo visitar ántes de las cinco de la tarde?

XXIX.

. . . cuando vino anoche . . .

. . . *when he-came last-night* . . .

169. ¿Porqué no vino el sirviente á acepillar los vestidos ántes de las seis de la mañana?

170. ¡Qué mal parecia mi padre anoche cuando llegó de Inglaterra!

171. ¿Cuántos dias hace que nuestro viejo compañero vino á visitar á sus amigos?

172. Cuando el médico envie la medicina de mi hermana, pregunte al que traiga cuanto debo por ella.

173. V. no vino anoche á la comida. ¿Qué quiere V. que le diga á mi padre cuando me pregunte de V.?

174. Me parece que no he de ir á visitarle, porque la hermana de su esposa no me quiere.

XXX.

. . . to clear the table and to take our letters . . .

175. Tell the man-servant to bring us our letters from the Consulate every day before breakfast.

176. Did the man-servant come for the letters every day before seven o'clock?

177. Do me the favour to take that French book off the table and take it to the library.

178. Do you think I ought to give it to my friend who came to see me three or four days ago?

179. My father looks very cross this morning, and it must be because the man-servant did not come early.

180. If all these books and gloves are yours, why do you not take them?

XXXI.

. . . to put them in the post-office.

181. Have you not to go to post the letters in Oporto Street?

182. Do me the favour of going to the post-office after breakfast for the letters.

183. Tell the servant he must post these letters for Madrid very early in the morning.

184. Do you think I ought to go to the boot-shop before going to the Rotundo?

185. I think you ought not to go for the books in his care, but to take the letters to the post-office.

186. Oblige me by telling the servant to bring me a cup of chocolate before clearing the table.

XXX.

. . . á quitar la mesa, y á tomar nuestras cartas . . .

. . . *to to-clear the table, and to to-fetch our letters* . . .

175. Dígale V. al criado que nos traiga las cartas del Consulado todos los dias ántes de almorzar.

176. ¿ Vino el criado á tomar las cartas todos los dias ántes de las siete ?

177. Hágame V. el favor de quitar de la mesa ese libro francés, y de tomarlo á la librería.

178. ¿ Le parece á V. que debo darlo á mi hermano que vino á visitarme hace tres ó cuatro dias ?

179. Mi padre parecia de muy mal humor esta mañana, y debe de ser, porque el criado no vino temprano.

180. Si de V. son todos estos libros y guantes, ¿ porqué no los quita ?

XXXI.

. . . para ponerlas en el correo.

. . . *for to-put-them in the post-office.*

181. ¿ No tiene V. que ir á poner las cartas en la calle de Oporto ?

182. Hágame V. el favor de ir despues del almuerzo á tomar las cartas del correo.

183. Diga V. al criado que debe poner en el correo estas cartas para Madrid mañana muy temprano.

184. ¿ Le parece á V. que debo ir á la zapatería ántes de ir á la Rotunda ?

185. Á mí me parece que V. no debe ir á tomar los libros que están en su custodia, sino á llevar las cartas al correo.

186. Hágame V. un favor con decir al criado que me traiga una taza de chocolate ántes de quitar la mesa.

SEVENTH SENTENCE.

Do you know the name of that very rich English lady who lives near the new bridge, in the same house where there is a Spanish family and a young German painter?

XXXII.

Do you know the name of . . .

187. What is the name of that street in which your brother's coachman lives?

188. Do you not know the name of the friend who entered the French boot-store and asked for your friend the captain of engineers?

189. The servant will take the letters to the post after he has brushed my father's clothes.

190. Tell my sister that the glover will send two pairs of gloves this evening, one for her and one for my mother.

191. How ill my friend appeared to be last night when she came to our house from the theatre!

192. How many days is it since the old Spaniard came from Madrid to accompany you to the Consulate?

XXXIII.

. . . that very rich English lady . . .

193. Is that lady English? No; I think she is French or Italian.

194. Tell the man-servant to bring to these ladies a bottle of wine, and afterwards some chocolate.

195. Madam, do you know the name of that English lady who came from New York with you?

196. Is that gentleman wealthy who came last night to visit the Italian lady?

197. Do you know how much I must give the boatman to take me to the port and bring me back again hither?

198. To think that such a rich lady will not even give a few disused robes to her servant!

SEVENTH SENTENCE.

XXXII.

¿Sabe Vd. como se llama . . .

Know you how herself calls . . .

187. ¿Cómo se llama esa calle donde vive el cochero de su hermano?

188. ¿No sabe Vd. como se llama el amigo que entró en la zapatería francesa y preguntó por su amigo, el capitan de ingenieros?

189. El sirviente traerá las cartas al correo despues que ha acepillado los vestidos de mi padre.

190. Diga á mi hermana que esta noche enviará el guantero dos pares de guantes, un para ella y otro para mi madre.

191. ¡Qué mala parecia estar mi amiga cuando vino anoche del teatro á nuestra casa!

192. ¿Cuántos dias hace que llegó de Madrid el anciano español para acompañarle á Vd. al Consulado?

XXXIII.

. . . aquella señora inglesa tan rica . . .

. . . *that lady English so rich* . . .

193. ¿Es inglesa esa señora? No; me parece es francesa ó italiana.

194. Dígale Vd. al criado que traiga á estas señoras una botella de vino, y chocolate despues.

195. ¿Sabe Vd., señora, como se llama aquella donna inglesa que vino de Nueva Yorke con Vd.?

196. ¿Es rico aquel señor que vino anoche á visitar á la italiana?

197. ¿Sabe Vd. cuanto debo dar al barquero por llevarme al puerto y traerme de nuevo aquí?

198. ¡Tan rica como es esta señora, y no quiere dar un poco de ropa desusada á su criada!

XXXIV.

. . . who lives near the bridge . . .

199. If you live near the post-office, will you yourself or your friend take some letters for me?

200. The lady who lives near the new bridge, and who came from Cadiz a short time ago, is not French but American.

201. That old house is my father's, and that one near the new bridge is mine.

202. The man-servant who lives near the new street is English, and does not speak Spanish nor Italian.

203. It is more than twelve days since my mother bought some books at the store near the American Consul's.

204. You must go to see her to-day without fail, and before half-past seven, if possible.

XXXV.

. . . in the same house . . .

205. Do you wish to go with me to call on the Spanish lady who lives in the same street with your friend?

206. What do you think of the house my father bought two or three days ago?

207. How much do you want for the coach-house which is near the old bridge?

208. Tell the lady that my sister will send her the books as soon as they bring them.

209. What! this does not seem to be the same carriage: the one you bought looked newer.

210. Do you know whether there lives in this house an American lady who has three brothers in the infantry?

XXXIV.

... que vive cerca del puente ...

... *who lives near of-the bridge* ...

199. Si V. vive cerca del correo, ¿traerá por mí algunas cartas Vd. mismo ó el amigo suyo?

200. La señora que vive cerca del puente nuevo, y que vino hace poco de Cádiz, no es francesa sino americana.

201. Aquella casa vieja es de mi padre, y la que está cerca del puente nuevo es mia.

202. El criado que vive cerca la calle nueva es inglés, y no sabe español ni italiano.

203. Mas de doce dias ha que compró mi madre unos libros en la librería que está cerca de la casa del señor cónsul americano.

204. Vd. tiene que ir á verla hoy sin falta, y ántes de las siete y media, si puede.

XXXV.

... en la misma casa ...

... *in the same house* ...

205. ¿Quiere Vd. ir conmigo á visitar á la señora española que vive en la misma calle en compañía de su amiga de Vd.?

206. ¿Qué le parece á Vd. la casa que mi padre compró hace dos ó tres dias?

207. ¿Cuánto quiere Vd. por la cochera que está cerca del viejo puente?

208. Dígale Vd. á la señora que mi hermana le enviará los libros en cuanto los traigan.

209. ¡Cómo! este no es el mismo carruage: el que Vd. compró parecia mas nuevo.

210. ¿Sabe Vd. si vive en esta casa una señora americana que tiene tres hermanos en la infantería?

XXXVI.

. . . where there is a Spanish family . . .

211. Do me the favour to tell me where you bought this wine?

212. You must go this very day to call on the Spanish family who live near the National Gallery.

213. Does that person live in the same house with the Frenchman's mother-in-law?

214. Tell the French servant, if she does not know where the Spanish lady lives, to enquire of my friend.

215. Do you know where that Portuguese lady came from who looks so much like my friend's step-sister?

216. There is an English and an Italian family in this hotel, and there are many Americans.

XXXVII.

. . . and a young German painter?

217. This young German is a great friend of my father. You ought to go to-day to call on him.

218. My sister is much younger than that lady who accompanied her.

219. Has not the young attendant of the German painter gone out to take the letters to the General Post-Office?

220. The Spanish painter who arrived last night on a visit to my mother has two letters for you.

221. Girl, take the books off the table, and bring coffee and milk for these ladies.

222. So you don't know where my clothes are, boy? Ask the porter for them.

XXXVI.

... donde hay una familia española ...

... where there-is a family Spanish ...

211. Hágame Vm. el favor de decirme donde compró este vino.

212. Vm. debe ir hoy mismo á visitar á la familia española que reside cerca de la Galería Nacionale.

213. ¿Vive esa persona en la misma casa donde reside la suegra del francés?

214. Diga á la criada francesa que si no sabe donde vive la señora española, se lo pregunte á mi amigo.

215. ¿Sabe Vm. donde está aquella portuguesa que se parece tanto á la media hermana de mi amigo?

216. En este hotel hay una familia inglesa y una familia italiana, y hay muchos americanos.

XXXVII.

... y un jóven pintor aleman?

... and a young painter German?

217. Este jóven aleman es muy amigo de mi padre. V. debe ir hoy mismo á visitarle.

218. Mi hermana es mucho mas jóven que aquella señora que la acompañó.

219. ¿No ha salido el asistentito del pintor aleman para traer las cartas á la Administracion general de Correos?

220. El pintor español que vino anoche á ver á mi madre tiene dos cartas para Vd.

221. Quita, criada, los libros de la mesa, y trae café con leche para estas señoras.

222. ¿Con que no sabes donde están mis vestidos, muchacho? Preguntéselos al portero.

EIGHTH SENTENCE.

I have bought for less than four reals, in a large shop where everything is cheap, some very fine letter-paper, excellent steel pens, and a very pretty little pocket-book.

XXXVIII.

I bought for less than four reals . . .

223. I have bought a very fine painting in Bridge Street, near the theatre, for twelve reals.

224. Tell the waiter to bring me more coffee to-day than before, and to bring it very hot.

225. My brother's wife has bought for less than four doubloons an antique vase and two cups.

226. The lady who came from South America is very rich; or so, at least, she appears.

227. It is ten days, more or less, since your friend who lives in Post-Office Street came to see me.

228. Little or much, it is all the father of the young English painter can give you.

XXXIX.

. . . in a large shop . . .

229. I have bought at a large shop in Sun Street everything my father wants to have to-day.

230. Is the house your friend sold the other day a large one?

231. He himself does not know for what purpose his sister entered the large shop this evening.

232. My sister owes six dollars in this shop, and I owe as much at least.

233. And where is the statue my mother bought the other day in the spacious shop near the Opera?

234. What is the name of that old man who has a very large cigar-shop near the Segovia bridge?

EIGHTH SENTENCE.

XXXVIII.

He comprado por ménos de cuatro reales . . .

I have-bought for less of four reals . . .

223. He comprado una pintura muy buena en la calle del Puente, cerca del teatro, por doce reales.

224. Diga V. al sirviente que me traiga hoy mas café que ántes, y que lo traiga muy caliente.

225. La consorte de mi hermano ha comprado por ménos de cuatro onzas uno vaso antiguo y dos tazas.

226. La señora que de América del Sur vino es riquísima; ó á lo ménos lo parece.

227. Hace diez dias, poco mas ó ménos, que vino á verme el amigo de V. residente en la calle de la Posta.

228. Poco ó mucho, es cuanto puede darle el padre del jóven pintor inglés.

XXXIX.

. . . en una gran tienda . . .

. . . in a large shop . . .

229. En una gran tienda de la calle del Sol he comprado todo lo que quiere hoy mi padre.

230. ¿ Es grande la casa que vendó el otro dia su amigo de Vm. ?

231. Él mismo no sabe por qué motivo ha esta tarde entrado su hermana en la gran tienda.

232. Mi hermana debe seis pesos en esta tienda, y yo debo otro tanto cuando ménos.

233. ¿ Y dónde está la estatua que compró el otro dia mi madre en la espaciosa tienda cerca de la Opera ?

234. ¿ Cómo se llama aquel viejo que tiene una vastísima cigarrería cerca del puente de Segovia ?

XL.

. . . where everything is sold cheap . . .

235. Tell the servant to bring to my sister also a cup of very hot coffee and milk.

236. How do you do, Madam? Will you go with me and my brother to-day in our carriage to the large shop?

237. Is your house for sale, Madam? No, Sir; it is not for sale.

238. For how much will you sell this house, and for how much will you sell the paintings?

239. Do you not think this house is about as large as that which my mother-in-law bought in Badajoz?

240. Ask him whether he knows where, and for how much, they bought their mules.

XLI.

. . . a little very fine letter-paper . . .

241. Will your courier give this letter, this book, and that paper to the young Spanish painter?

242. This French paper is not as fine as the English paper which we bought at Madrid.

243. After taking coffee and cigars, will you accompany me to the Bazaar to buy some presents?

244. The young Spanish lady who lives in the same house as my mother-in-law has bought some tolerably fine letter-paper to-day.

245. The paper which you brought from the large shop is not so cheap nor so good as that you bought two or three days ago.

246. Do not buy cheap boots and gloves; for this reason—if they are cheap, they are not good.

XL.

... donde cuanto se vende barato ...

... *where all itself sells cheap* ...

235. Diga á la criada que traiga tambien á mi hermana una taza de café con leche muy caliente.

236. ¿ Cómo está Vm., señora? ¿ Saldrá en coche hoy conmigo y mi hermano á la gran tienda?

237. ¿ Vende Vm. su casa, señora? No, señor; no está por vender.

238. ¿ Por cuánto vende Vm. esta casa, y por cuánto vende las pinturas?

239. ¿ No piensa V. que esta casa es poco mas ó ménos tan grande como la que ha comprado mi suegra en Badajoz?

240. Pregúntele si sabe donde y por cuanto compráron las mulas de ellos.

XLI.

... un poco de papel de carta muy fino ...

... *a little of paper of letter very fine* ...

241. ¿ Quiere su correo dar esta carta, este libro y ese papel al jóv n pintor español?

242. Este papel francés no es tan fino como el inglés que compramos en Madrid.

243. Despues de tomar café y cigarros, ¿ quiere Vd. acompañarme hasta el Bazar, afin de comprar presentes?

244. La jóven española que vive en la misma casa que mi suegra ha comprado hoy un poco de papel de carta bastante fino.

245. El papel que Vm. trajo de la gran tienda no es tan barato, ni tan bueno, como era el que compró dos ó tres dias hace.

246. No compre Vm. botas y guantes baratos; por la razon de que —si son baratos, no son buenos.

XLII.

. . . very good steel pens . . .

247. Why did you not buy your paper in the same shop where my sister bought the steel pens?

248. There are very substantial and very good boots in the French boot-store in Moon Street.

249. I want a coach to go to that large shop near the new bridge where you bought the statue.

250. What is the name of that lady who came the other day in a handsome carriage.

251. Oh! that is the mother of the young Spaniard who lives in the same house as my brother.

252. When and where did you buy the painting I saw in your house nine days ago?

XLIII.

. . . and a very pretty little pocket-book.

253. Will Madam allow me to ask where you are from, and whether you want to direct your steps to Madrid?

254. Do you not think my friend's sister, whom you met last night at the Ambassador's ball, very pretty?

255. What time is it, Madam? Is it one o'clock? You ought to start, so as to give yourself half an hour to go to the station.

256. My mother bought my sister a small pocket-book and some gloves in the large new shop.

257. My father bought very good letter-paper and some very cheap steel pens in that very shop last night.

258. This letter-paper is for my father, the pens for my sister, and the small pocket-book for my friend.

XLII.

... muy buenas plumas de acero ...

... very good pens of steel ...

247. ¿Porqué no compró V. papel en la misma tienda donde compró mi hermana las plumas de acero?

248. En la zapatería francesa de la calle de la Luna hay botas muy sólidas y muy buenas.

249. Quiero un carruage para ir á aquella gran tienda que está cerca del puente nuevo, donde Vm. compró la estatua.

250. ¿Cómo se llama aquella señora que vino el otro dia en un magnífico carruage?

251. ¡Ah! esa es la madre del españolito quien vive en la misma casa que mi hermano.

252. ¿Cuándo y dónde compró Vm. la pintura que ví en su casa nueve dias hace?

XLIII.

... y una carterita muy bonita.

... and a little pocket-book very pretty.

253. ¿Me permitirá, señora, de preguntarle de donde es Vm., y si necesita dirigirse á Madrid?

254. ¿No le parece á Vm. muy bonita la hermana de mi amiga que encontró anoche en el baile del Embajador?

255. ¿Qué hora es, señora? ¿Es la una? V. deberia partir, para darse media hora para ir á la estacion.

256. Mi madre compró á mi hermana una carterita y guantes en la gran tienda nueva.

257. En esa misma tienda compró anoche mi padre papel de carta muy bueno y plumas de acero muy baratas.

258. Este papel de carta es para mi padre, las plumas para mi hermana, y la carterita para mi amiga.

NINTH SENTENCE.

If it is not so cold as yesterday, call my son early; but first go to see whether my cousin has arrived, and do not come to my bedroom until after six.

XLIV.

If it is not so cold as yesterday . . .

259. Bring me some hot water and some hot milk; this coffee is very cold.

260. My mother bought my friend yesterday a little pocket-book and some steel pens in the new shop.

261. They are not so good as those you bought the other day at the French shoe-store, but much cheaper.

262. Pedro and his young friend will not come with me to the new shop to buy some good cigars.

263. Boy, knowest thou how many gentlemen are coming to breakfast with us to-morrow morning?

264. As it is too early to go out to the shops, bring letter-paper and some steel pens to my bedroom.

XLV.

. . . call my son early . . .

265. Call me before five, because I have to go to my brother's very early to-morrow.

266. If you go out before breakfast, and it is not very cold, do me the favour to go and see how my son is.

267. Why do you go out so early? It is not early, Madam; it is half-past eight.

268. It is not so cold to-day in our house as it was yesterday in your brother's house at Madrid.

269. My friend considers it beneath her to visit the young lady who goes to the Academy.

270. Call the servant; I have again to tell her not to bring me cold coffee.

NINTH SENTENCE.

XLIV.

Si no hace tanto frio como ayer . . .

If not makes so-much cold as yesterday . . .

259. Tráeme un poco de agua caliente y leche caliente; este café está muy frio.

260. Mi madre le compró ayer á mi amiga una carterita y algunas plumas de acero en la tienda nueva.

261. No son tan buenos como los que compró V. el otro dia en la zapatería francesa, pero son mucho mas baratos.

262. No vendrán conmigo Pedro y su amiguito á la nueva tienda para comprar buenos cigarros.

263. Muchacho, ¿sabes cuántos caballeros han de venir á almorzar con nosotros mañana por la mañana?

264. Pues es temprano para ir á las tiendas, me traerás papel de carta y plumas de acero á mi dormitorio.

XLV.

. . . llamarás temprano á mi hijo . . .

. . . thou-shalt-call early to my son . . .

265. Llámame ántes de las cinco, porque mañana tengo que ir á casa de mi hermano muy temprano.

266. Si sale V. ántes del almuerzo, y no hace mucho frio, hágame V. el favor de ir á ver como está mi hijo.

267. ¿Porqué sale V. tan temprano? No es temprano, señora; son las ocho y media.

268. No hace hoy tanto frio en nuestra casa como hacia ayer á Madrid, en casa de vuestro hermano.

269. Mi amiga tiene á ménos ir á visitar á la señorita que va á la Academia.

270. Llame Vd. á la criada; tengo que decirle otra vez que no me traiga el café frio.

XLVI.

. . . but first go to see . . .

271. Go to the Spanish Consulate, and bring me some books which the bookseller sent there last night for my father.

272. Do you wish me to go to the Academy before I go to the Bank?

273. How old the carriage looked in which the German lady came to visit you!

274. What is the name of that German who keeps the clothing-shop near your house?

275. Yes, you may go if you like; but first call the man-servant to go and see what it is my father wants.

276. My son, as you know, has bought a large and very costly picture at Barcelona.

XLVII.

. . . whether my cousin has arrived . . .

277. A friend of mine who has arrived from Paris has three letters for you.

278. But as he does not know where you live, I think he will not send them to you to-day.

279. My cousin is very sad, because he has not heard from his family for many days.

280. A very rich lady who has two young and very pretty daughters has arrived from Havannah.

281. Go and see whether there is any good coloured paper in that new shop.

282. My cousin is an excellent young man, a good son, and a good friend, but not a good horseman.

XLVI.

... pero primeramente vaya V. á ver ...

... but first go you to see ...

271. Vaya V. al Consulado español, y traigame unos libros que envió para mi padre anoche el librero.

272. ¿Quiere V. que yo vaya primero á la Academia que al Banco?

273. ¡Qué viejo parecia el carruage en que vino á visitarle á V. la señora alemana!

274. ¿Cómo se llama aquel aleman que tiene la ropería cerca de su casa?

275. Sí, vayase V. si quiere; pero primeramente llame V. al criado para que vaya á ver qué es lo que quiere mi padre.

276. Mi hijo, como V. sabe, ha comprado una gran pintura muy costosa en Barcelona.

XLVII.

... si ha llegado mi primo ...

... whether has arrived my cousin ...

277. Un amigo mio, que ha llegado de París, tiene tres cartas para V.

278. Pero como no sabe donde vive V., me parece que no se las enviará hoy mismo.

279. Mi primo está muy triste, porque hace muchos dias que no sabe de su familia.

280. Ha llegado de la Habana una señora muy rica, que tiene dos hijas jóvenes y muy bonitas.

281. Vaya V. á ver si hay buen papel colorado en esa tienda nueva.

282. Mi primo es un excelente jóven, buen hijo y buen amigo, mas no buen caballero

XLVIII.

. . . and do not come to my bedroom . . . .

283. I do not know; come to see me to-morrow before eleven, or earlier, if possible.

284. The young man is not in the bedroom; see whether he is in the shop.

285. What a cold bedroom! I cannot sleep here. Can you not give me another one warmer than this?

286. Go and see what is the matter with that lady, and ask her what she wants.

287. How does that Spaniard, who came to see us a few days ago and who has so many children, get his living?

288. The Spanish painter wishes me to go and live with him, but it seems to me that I ought not.

XLIX.

. . . until after six.

289. Do not tell her the little pocket-book is not a good one, but that it is not as pretty as my mother requires.

290. Do me the favour to tell him there are two or three letters at the post-office for him and his father, and that he had better go and fetch them.

291. What time is it? It is six o'clock, but we must not start till after half-past six.

292. Call me to-morrow earlier than to-day, because I have to go and see my cousin, the artillery captain.

293. Whence do you wish me to bring pictures and photographs for the lady's inspection?

294. This is not my brother but my cousin; my brother is in South America.

XLVIII.

. . . y no venga á mi dormitorio . . .

. . . *and not come to my bedroom* . . .

283. No lo sé; venga V. á verme mañana ántes de las once, ó mas temprano, si puede.

284. El jóven no está en el dormitorio; vea si se halla en la tienda.

285. ¡Qué dormitorio tan frio! No puedo dormir aquí. ¿No puede V. darme otro cuarto mas cálido que este?

286. Vaya V. á ver qué tiene esa señora, y pregúntele lo que quiere.

287. ¿De qué vive aquel español que vino á vernos hace pocos dias, y que tiene tantos hijos?

288. El pintor español quiere que me vaya á vivir con él, pero á mí me parece que no debo hacerlo.

XLIX.

. . . sino hasta despues de las seis.

. . . *except until after of the six.*

289. No le diga V. que no es buena la carterita, sino que no es tan bonita como la quiere mi madre.

290. Hágame V. el favor de decirle que en el correo hay dos ó tres cartas para él y su padre, y que vaya á tomarlas.

291. ¿Qué hora es? Son las seis, pero no hemos de salir sino hasta despues de las seis y media.

292. Llamarás á mí mañana mas temprano que hoy, porque tengo que ir á ver á mi primo, el capitan de artillería.

293. ¿De donde quiere V. que yo traiga pinturas y fotógrafos para la inspeccion de la señora?

294. Este no es mi hermano, sino mi primo; mi hermano está en la América del Sur.

TENTH SENTENCE.

You thought that the doctor was still in France with his wife and children, did you not? Well, it is not so; they have all returned, and we have just met them not far from here, close to the square.

I.

You thought that the doctor was still in France . . .

295. I did not intend making any calls to-day; but two or three of my father's friends have arrived, and he cannot go to see them.

296. How do I know? Some say he is a good physician, and others not; but what do you say?

297. Is your friend at home? Unless I can see him to-day, I shall not be able to ask him what he wants before I start for Madrid?

298. I do not know what you mean by that. Will you repeat what you said just now?

299. Just as I was thinking of going to call on you, a friend came in to see me.

300. Is your friend's daughter still as pretty as she was before going to Paris?

II.

. . . with his wife and children.

301. Do you know whether the French physician has arrived with his children, to try the hot baths here?

302. Unless it be very cold in the morning, call me early to-morrow, as I have a great deal to do.

303. Tell the doctor to come this very day to see my wife before he sets out to see his other patients.

304. Do you wish me to bring some flowers to give to the children of your friend the great physician?

305. Why do you not go out occasionally with the colonel's wife, shopping and visiting?

306. Ask Don Juan to come and see us with his wife and daughters to-morrow morning before eleven.

TENTH SENTENCE.

I.

V. pensaba que el médico se hallaba todavia en Francia . . .

You thought that the doctor himself found still in France . . .

295. Yo no pensaba ir hoy á hacer visitas; pero han llegado dos ó tres amigos de mi padre, y él no puede ir á verlos.

296. ¿Qué sé yo? Unos dicen que es buen médico, y otros que no; pero V., ¿que dice?

297. ¿Está en casa su amigo? A ménos que yo pueda verle hoy, no podré preguntarle lo que necesita ántes que yo salga para Madrid.

298. No sé lo que quiere V. decir con eso. ¿Repetirá lo que dijo V. ahora mismo?

299. Cuando yo pensaba ir á visitarle á V., vino á verme un amigo.

300. ¿Está aun tan bonita como ántes de irse á París la hija de su amiga de V.?

II.

. . . con su esposa y sus hijos.

. . . with his wife and his children.

301. ¿Sabe V. si ha llegado el médico francés con sus hijos, para probar aquí las aguas calientes?

302. Si no hace mucho frio en la mañana, llámame V. temprano, porque tengo mucho que hacer.

303. Dígale V. al médico que venga hoy mismo á ver á mi esposa ántes que salga á visitar los otros pacientes suyos.

304. ¿Quiere V. que le traiga flores para darlas á los hijos de su amigo, el celebre médico?

305. ¿Porqué no sale V. de cuando en cuando con la esposa del señor coronel, á hacer visitas y compras?

306. Dígale V. á Don Juan que venga á vernos con su esposa y sus hijas mañana por la mañana ántes de las once.

LII.

But it is not so; all have already returned . . .

307. That is not the way to make coffee. Call some one who knows how to do it.

308. You thought our friend had not yet arrived, did you not?

309. Has the man-servant not yet returned whom we sent to the shop to buy some roses?

310. Ask the doctor, if he goes out before breakfast, to oblige me by going to see my cousin.

311. What has happened to you that you are in such good spirits to-day? Have you received an invitation to meet a certain young lady?

312. Where is that picture which my mother bought in the Italian Gallery ten days ago?

LIII.

. . . and we have just met them . . .

313. Are these the cigars you bought in the large shop near the bridge, where we met yesterday?

314. Boy, come for the letters at ten, without fail, so that you may then go and post them immediately.

315. When I was coming from my brother's house, I encountered a young man who looks very much like my cousin.

316. Who is that lady who arrived from Talavera last night with six children and three servants?

317. We have not met anyone of whom to ask whether a good doctor lives in this street.

318. That young man is not English; but he looks more like an Englishman than a Frenchman.

LII.

Pues no es así ; todos han vuelto ya . . .

But not is so ; all have returned already . . .

307. Así no se hace café. Llama á alguien que sepa hacerlo.

308. V. pensaba que todavia no habia llegado nuestra amiga, ¿ no es así ?

309. ¿ No ha vuelto todavia el criado á quien mandamos á la tienda para comprar rosas ?

310. Dígale V. al médico que si sale ántes del almuerzo, me haga el favor de ir á ver á mi primo.

311. ¿ Qué tiene V. que está de tan buen humor hoy ? Ha recibido V. un convite para encontrar á una cierta señorita ?

312. ¿ Dónde está aquella pintura que compró mi madre en la Galería Italiana diez dias ha ?

LIII.

. . . y nosotros acabamos de encontrarlos . . .

. . . and we have-finished from meeting-them . . .

313. ¿ Son estos los cigarros que Vm. compró en la gran tienda cerca del puente, en la cual nos encontramos ayer ?

314. Muchacho, ven á tomar las cartas á las diez, sin falta, para que vayas luego á llevarlas al correo.

315. Mientras venia de casa de mi hermano, he encontrado á un jóven que se parece mucho á mi primo.

316. ¿ Quién es esa señora que anoche llegó de Talavera con seis niños y tres criadas ?

317. No hemos encontrado á quien preguntarle si vive en esta calle un buen médico.

318. Ese jóven no es inglés ; pero mas parece inglés que francés.

LIV.

. . . not far from here, near the square.

319. Call me early, for if my friend has arrived I must go and see him before seven.

320. Here is your book, Madam; I thought it was in the bedroom.

321. She lives near the shop where you bought the little pocket-book and the paper.

322. Is it as far from here to the bridge as from the Prado to the St. Vincent Gate?

323. Do not go very far to-day, because I have to go in the carriage to the hotel where my friend has arrived.

324. Everything is sold here very cheap; but I bought my clothes in the large shop near the square.

ELEVENTH SENTENCE.

Although I think he had money enough to pay his account, and mine too, I gave him nevertheless a doubloon, a four-dollar gold piece, and all the small change I had.

LV.

Although I think he had enough money . . .

325. Have you the large old book my son had the day before yesterday, or has your cousin taken it?

326. How much money have you in your pocket-book? have you enough to take you to London?

327. Do not bring him another jug of hot water; one jug is enough for what he wants.

328. That French lady is rich enough to buy all the carriages in the shop.

329. I have no money, but my father has still a little, sufficient for my mother and the children.

330. I think the milk is not enough for all the family; bring some more before seven o'clock.

LIV.

... no lejos de aquí, junto á la plaza.

... *not far from here, close to the square.*

319. Llámame temprano, pues si ha llegado mi amigo, debo ir á verle ántes de las siete.

320. Aquí está su libro, señora; yo pensaba que estaba en el dormitorio.

321. Vive no lejos de la tienda donde compró V. la carterita y el papel.

322. ¿Está tan lejos de aquí al puente como del Prado á la puerta de San Vincente?

323. No vaya V. muy lejos hoy, porque tengo que ir en el carruage al hotel, donde ha llegado mi amigo.

324. Aquí se vende todo muy barato; pero yo he comprado mis vestidos en la gran tienda que está junto á la plaza.

ELEVENTH SENTENCE.

LV.

Aunque creo que él tenia bastante dinero ...

Although I-think that he had enough money ...

325. ¿Tienen Vds. el viejo librozo que anteayer tenia mi hijo, ó halo tomado su primo?

326. ¿Cuánto dinero tiene Vd. en su cartera? ¿tiene Vd. bastante para ir á Lóndres?

327. No le traigas otro jarro de agua caliente; un jarro es bastante para lo que él quiere.

328. Esa señora francesa tiene bastante dinero para comprar todos los carruages de la tienda.

329. Yo no tengo dinero, pero mi padre tiene todavia un poco, el que bastará para mi madre y los hijos.

330. Creo no hay bastante leche para toda la familia; trae un poco mas ántes de las siete.

LVI.

. . . to pay his account, and mine also . . .

331. Here is the doctor's bill; have you enough to pay it?

332. I will not pay my brother's account, because the money that I have is not enough.

333. Make up my account immediately; I have money now, and I will discharge my bill before I start.

334. All the money which I have in the bank is not enough to pay so many bills.

335. How much did the cigars cost which I saw you buying in the grand cigar-shop in Old Street?

336. Tell the servant, if you please, to go and see whether the captain has sufficient coffee and cigars.

LVII.

. . . nevertheless, I gave him a doubloon . . .

337. I have to pay to-day four doubloons that I owe at the French bookseller's, but I have no money.

338. What is the name of the young man who sells tobacco in that shop near the square? I think his name is Juan.

339. To-day I dine at six, and do not wish to go out until after eight, when I go to the theatre.

340. Well, I do not dine to-day at home; I dine with the professor and three of his friends.

341. The porter did not come yesterday morning; I think, nevertheless, that he is well.

342. I gave my son yesterday a doubloon, and this morning another; and, nevertheless, this is not enough, he requires more.

LVI.

. . . para pagar su cuenta y la mia tambien . . .

. . . *for to-pay his-own account and the mine too* . . .

331. Aquí está la cuenta del médico; ¿ tiene V. bastante con que pagarla?

332. No pagaré la cuenta de mi hermano, por cuanto el dinero que tengo no es bastante.

333. Hágame Vd. mi cuenta al punto; tengo dinero ahora, y pagaré mi cuenta ántes de partir.

334. Todo el dinero que tengo en el banco no es bastante para pagar tantas cuentas.

335. ¿ Cuánto costáron á Vd. los cigarros que le ví comprar en la gran cigarrería de la calle Vieja?

336. Hágame Vd. el favor de decir á la criada que vaya á ver si el capitan tiene bastante café y cigarros.

LVII.

. . . sin embargo, le dí una onza . . .

. . . *nevertheless, to-him I-gave one doubloon* . . .

337. Tengo que pagar hoy cuatro onzas que debo á la librería francesa, pero no tengo dinero.

338. ¿ Cómo se llama el jóven que vende tabaco en aquella tienda que está junto á la plaza? Creo que se llama Juan.

339. Hoy como á las seis, y no quiero salir sino despues de las ocho, cuando iré al teatro.

340. Pues, yo no como hoy en casa; como con el profesor y tres amigos suyos.

341. El portero no vino ayer por la mañana; creo, sin embargo, que está bueno.

342. Una onza dí ayer á mi hijo, y esta mañana otra; y, sin embargo, esto no le basta, requiere mas dinero.

LVIII.

. . . one gold coin of four dollars . . .

343. The old man-servant says that the doubloon I gave him yesterday was a bad one; but I know, however, it is quite good.

344. Madam, I wish to pay my bill and my friend's; here is a doubloon and a four-dollar piece.

345. Where is the gold pen which the captain of cavalry gave as a present to our little brother?

346. My friend, the Italian gentleman, has bought for twelve dollars a very pretty painting by an American artist.

347. If my brother had had money enough, he would certainly have bought that splendid horse.

348. I intended going early to Saratoga, but I have so much to do that I cannot start in the morning.

LIX.

. . . and all the small change that I had.

349. Here you have the money to pay the French shoemaker's bill. Tell him I do not want any more boots mended.

350. I thought the house of the lady who arrived yesterday from America was nearer the square than the bridge.

351. My cousin and his wife want to go to their house in Saratoga to-morrow, and I do not know why.

352. Although I paid my man-servant all that he asked for this morning, he looked very cross.

353. I gave my son all I had. He has to-day much more than I, and, nevertheless, he is not satisfied.

354. I also gave my son all the small change I had in the house; and though he knows his father is not wealthy, he still wants more.

LVIII.

... una moneda de oro de cuatro pesos ...

... one coin of gold of four dollars ...

343. Dice el criado viejo que la onza que yo le dí ayer no es buena; yo sé, sin embargo, que es muy buena.

344. Señora, quiero pagar mi cuenta, y la de mi amigo; aquí tiene Vd. una onza y una moneda de cuatro pesos.

345. ¿Dónde está la pluma de oro que el capitan de caballería dió á nuestro hermanito?

346. Mi amigo el caballero italiano ha comprado por doce pesos una pintura muy bonita de un artista americano.

347. Si mi hermano hubiera tenido bastante dinero, habria seguramente comprado aquel magnífico caballo.

348. Pensaba ir temprano á Saratoga, pero tengo tanto que hacer que no puedo salir en la mañana.

LIX.

... y todo el suelto que tenia.

... *and all the small-change that I-had.*

349. Aquí tiene Vd. el dinero para pagar la cuenta del zapatero francés. Dígale Vd. que no quiero mas botas remendadas.

350. Yo pensaba que la casa de la señora que vino ayer de América estaba mas cerca de la plaza que del puente.

351. Mi primo y su esposa quieren ir á su casa en Saratoga mañana, y no sé para qué.

352. Aunque he pagado al sirviente todo lo que ha preguntado esta mañana, parecia de muy mal humor.

353. Le dí á mi hijo cuanto tenia. Él tiene hoy mucho mas que yo, y sin embargo, no está contento.

354. Tambien le dí al mio hijo todo el suelto que tenia en casa; y aunque sabe que su padre no es rico, todavia quiere mas.

TWELFTH SENTENCE.

Whilst I am making up this parcel to give to the landlord, bring those collars and stockings here, and put them into the trunk; my daughter's underneath, mine over them, and my husband's over all.

LX.

While I make this parcel . . .

355. For whom is that parcel? It is for the young English lady who has the room next to ours.

356. Whilst she is making up my parcels, go and look for a carriage to take me to the station.

357. Has the carriage arrived? Please to put this parcel in it, and tell the driver where to take us.

358. I make three or four calls every day in the morning, and as many in the evening.

359. Where must I put this parcel of tobacco—in the bedroom or the parlour?

360. How much do you want for taking this parcel to the house in New Street where the young American lady lives?

LXI.

. . . to give it to the landlord . . .

361. Will you do me the favour of giving this parcel of tobacco to the gentleman who asked you for it?

362. Did not the doctor and your brother propose to go to the Grand Hotel this morning to breakfast?

363. His brother's wife tells me that there is not in London any hotel as large as the Astor Hotel in New York.

364. How much must I pay the coachman to take me to the 'Three Brothers' Hotel?

365. For whom is that parcel? It is not for us, although the name is the same as ours.

366. I am making up a parcel of clothes and books for the porter to deliver to the landlord.

TWELFTH SENTENCE.

LX.

Mientras hago este lio . . .

Whilst I-make this parcel . . .

355. ¿ Para quién es ese lio ? Es para la jóven inglesa que tiene el cuarto junto al nuestro.

356. Mientras ella está haciendo mis lios, vaya Vd. á buscar un carruage para traerme á la estacion.

357. ¿ Ha llegado el carruage ? Pues hágame el favor de poner en él este lio, y decirle al cochero adonde debe llevarnos.

358. Yo hago todos los dias tres ó cuatro visitas por la mañana, y otras tantas por la tarde.

359. ¿ Dónde debo poner este lio de tabaco ? ¿ en el dormitorio ó en la sala ?

360. ¿ Cuánto quiere Vd. por llevar este lio á la casa de la calle Nueva, donde vive la jóven americana ?

LXI.

. . . para darselo al posadero . . .

. . . *for to-give-it to-the landlord . . .*

361. ¿ Haráme Vd. el favor de dar este lio de tabaco al caballero que se lo preguntó ?

362. ¿ No se proponian el médico y su hermano ir al Grande Hotel á almorzar esta mañana ?

363. La mujer de su hermano me dice que en Lóndres no hay un hotel tan grande como el Astor Hotel de Nueva Yorke.

364. ¿ Cuánto le debo pagar al cochero por llevarme á la posada de los ' Tres Hermanos ' ?

365. ¿ Para quién es ese lio ? No es para nosotros, bien que el nombre es idéntico al nuestro.

366. Estoy haciendo un lio de vestidos y libros, que el portero renderá al posadero.

LXII.

. . . bring those collars and stockings here . . .

367. Shall I make up a parcel with the clothes and the gloves which you bought yesterday, and put it in the carriage?

368. Do not bring me those stockings; they are not mine, and I do not want any but my own.

369. But did you not intend putting the medicine which the doctor sent into this parcel?

370. When you take these collars to my sister, tell Juana to send me my stockings before three.

371. The servant I had is not here, he is in Paris. This is a new one, who has not been with me ten days.

372. I intend to go to the new shop, because there they sell collars cheap; but it is late.

LXIII.

. . . and put them into this little trunk . . .

373. Andrew! do you know where is the trunk I bought in Cordova, and the box in which I carry my papers?

374. Ask the coachman or the porter where the trunk is which they took out of my bedroom.

375. I have bought an excellent trunk for twenty-five dollars, very large and very handsome.

376. I have more books than clothes; that is why I want to put the clothes into the small trunk and leave the books here.

377. That small trunk belongs to Don Pedro; mine is over there, near that old-looking one.

378. You call that painting cheap! Well, I think it very dear.

LXII.

. . . trae acá esos cuellos y medias . . .

. . . *bring-thou here those collars and stockings* . . .

367. ¿Haréme un lio de los vestidos y de los guantes que Vd. compró ayer, y pondrélos en el carruage?

368. No me traigas esas medias; no son mias, y yo no quiero sino las mias.

369. Pero, ¿no pensaba Vd. poner la medicina que el médico envió en este lio?

370. Cuando Vd. lleve esos cuellos á mi hermana, diga á Juana que envie mis medias ántes de las tres.

371. El criado que yo tenia no está aquí, está en París. Este es uno nuevo, que no hace diez dias que está conmigo.

372. Yo pensaba ir á la tienda nueva, porque allí venden barato los cuellos; pero ya es tarde.

LXIII.

. . . y ponlos en esta maletica . . .

. . . *and put-them into this little-trunk* . . .

373. ¡Andrés! ¿sabes dónde está la maleta que he comprado en Cordoba?

374. Pregunta al cochero ó al portero donde está la maleta que trajéron á mi cuarto de dormir.

375. He comprado una excelente maleta por veinte y cinco pesos, muy grande y muy bonita.

376. Tengo mas libros que vestidos; por eso quiero poner los vestidos en la maletica, y abandonar aquí los libros.

377. Esa maletica es de Don Pedro; la mia está allá, cerca de esa otra que parece tan vieja.

378. ¡Vd. llama esa pintura barata! Pues á mí me parece muy cara.

LXIV.

. . . those of my daughter underneath . . .

379. Are you going to see the doctor who came last night from Seville?

380. Where does that gentleman live who looks so ill? Where does he come from?

381. I thought your brother's daughter possessed only one trunk, but they have brought three into her bedroom.

382. Well, tell my man-servant to go and bring the other trunk from the station.

383. When you go out, ask the doctor's daughter whether the lady who visited me a short time ago still lives near the bridge.

384. Is that my trunk under yours? No; the one which is underneath pertains to the young American lady.

LXV.

. . . mine over them . . .

385. Put these papers over those books, and these stockings under the collars.

386. Here are your books, Sir, and those of your Spanish friend are in the trunk.

387. Are these trunks, which the porter brought in from the station last night, yours or mine?

388. I have all my books, but the trunk in which to put them is still under yours.

389. Are these your children, doctor? I thought you were still in Paris with all your family.

390. He is here with his wife and all his children, and we have just met them in a shop.

LXIV.

. . . los de mi hija debajo . . .

. . . *those of my daughter underneath* . . .

379. ¿ Quieren Vds. venir á ver al médico que anoche vino de Sevilla ?

380. ¿ Dónde vive ese señor que parece tan enfermo ? ¿ De dónde viene ?

381. Yo pensaba que la hija de su hermano poseia solamente una maleta, pero han llevado tres á su cuarto de dormir.

382. Ahora bien, diga á mi criado que vaya á traerme la otra maleta desde la estacion.

383. Cuando salga, pregúnte Vd. á la hija del médico si vive todavia cerca del puente la señora que vino hace poco á verme.

384. ¿ Es esa mi maleta que está debajo de la suya ? No; la que está debajo pertenece á la jóven americana.

LXV.

. . . los mios sobre ellos . . .

. . . *the mine over them* . . .

385. Ponga Vd. estos papeles sobre esos libros, y estas medias debajo de los cuellos.

386. Aquí están sus libros, señor, y los de su amiga española están en la maleta.

387. ¿ Estas maletas que anoche el portero trajo de la estacion, son las suyas ó las mias ?

388. Tengo ya todos mis libros, pero la maleta donde se han de poner está todavia debajo de la suya.

389. ¿ Son estos sus hijos de Vd., señor doctor ? Yo pensaba que Vd. con toda su familia se hallaba aun en París.

390. Está aquí con su esposa y todos sus hijos, y ahora mismo los hemos encontrado en una tienda.

LXVI.

. . . and those of my husband over all.

391. Though I think I have money enough to pay, will you go to the house and tell my son to bring me three doubloons?

392. Madam, it is very cold, and I have not my overall coat here; so I cannot go out now.

393. I only know that Sancho, the landlord, lives and seems happy, but I believe he is very weak.

394. When you bring the pitcher of hot water and my collars and stockings, put them all on the table.

395. How many children have you, Madam? Are all these yours? I thought you had only one.

396. Tell my man-servant to go to the post-office for letters, and on the way to ask how Caroline's son is.

THIRTEENTH SENTENCE.

Perhaps you could tell me what would be the price of an umbrella like that which I lost in the railway-station last week, and of a parasol like that which her uncle has presented to that young lady?

LXVII.

Perhaps you could tell me . . .

397. Could you not tell me within how many days I shall be able to procure some better cigars from the Havannah?

398. Perhaps so; but this gentleman does not wish to tell us. What shall we do?

399. You could do me a great favour by going to the doctor and telling him to come directly.

400. The man-servant who came from the hotel says your friend's husband has not yet arrived.

401. What is the name of the gentleman whom you and I met yesterday evening near the Marble Arcade?

402. I intended going to Berlin, but perhaps it will be better for me not to go at present, it is so cold.

LXVI.

. . . y los de mi marido encima de todos los demás.

. . . *and those of my husband over of all the rest.*

391. Aunque creo que tengo bastante dinero para pagar, ¿quiere Vd. ir á casa, y decirle á mi hijo que me traiga tres onzas?

392. Señora, hace mucho frio, y no tengo aquí mi sobre-todo; así es que no puedo salir ahora.

393. No sé sino que Sancho el posadero vive, y que parece contento, pero creo que está muy débil.

394. Cuando traigas el jarro de agua caliente y mis cuellos y medias, lo pondrás todo sobre la mesa.

395. ¿Cuántos hijos tiene Vd., señora? ¿Todos estos son de Vd.? Yo creia que Vd. no tenia sino uno.

396. Diga á mi criado que vaya á buscar las cartas al correo, y que de paso pregunte como está el hijo de Doña Carolina.

THIRTEENTH SENTENCE.

LXVII.

¿Vd. podria, quizá, decirme . . .

You could, perhaps, tell-me . . .

397. ¿No podria Vd. decirme dentro cuántos dias podré procurarme desde la Habana mejores cigarros?

398. Talvez que sí; mas este señor no quiere decirnoslo. ¿Qué hemos de hacer?

399. Vd. podria hacerme un gran favor, yendo á casa del médico para decirle que venga ahora mismo.

400. Dice el criado que vino del hotel que todavia no ha llegado el marido de su amiga de Vd.

401. ¿Cuál es el nombre del caballero que encontramos, Vd. y yo, ayer por la tarde cerca de la Arcada de Marmol?

402. Yo pensaba ir á Berlin, mas quizá será mejor que no vaya al presente, porque hace tanto frio.

LXVIII.

. . . how much an umbrella would cost . . .

403. Let us go into this shop, and ask what is the price of this umbrella.

404. This umbrella is very old, and mine is a new one; my father bought it three days ago.

405. What is the price of this book? Three reals and a half. It is not worth so much.

406. Who is that young man who came for the letters to post them?

407. Tell the porter to take my big trunk to the carriage, and to take this bundle and the umbrella also.

408. What is the price of this jug? Will you take three reals for it? It is not worth four reals.

LXIX.

. . . like the one which I lost . . .

409. I have lost my father's umbrella, and I want you to send a man to see whether it is in the carriage.

410. I have lost the little pocket-book which my sister bought in the new shop for her son.

411. The old man-servant says he has lost the book that your brother's wife sent to you from New York.

412. The umbrella which that young man lost in the square did not belong to him, but to another gentleman.

413. I could go and look for the umbrella my son has lost, but I will not, so that he may look for it himself.

414. Sir, the man-servant has found this umbrella. Do you know whose it is?

LXVIII.

. . . cuanto vale un paraguas . . .

. . . how-much is-worth one umbrella . . .

403. Entramos en esta tienda, y pidamos cual es el precio de este paraguas.

404. Este paraguas es muy viejo, y el mio es nuevo; lo compró mi padre hace tres dias.

405. ¿Cuánto vale este libro? Tres reales y medio. No vale tanto.

406. ¿Quién es ese jovencito que vino á buscar las cartas para ponerlas en el correo?

407. Dígale Vd. al portero que lleve mi maleta grande al carruage, y que lleve tambien este lio y el paraguas.

408. ¿Cuánto vale este jarro? ¿Quiere Vd. tres reales por él? No vale cuatro reales.

LXIX.

. . . como el que se me perdió . . .

. . . like that which it I have-lost . . .

409. Se me ha perdido el paraguas de mi padre, y necesita que Vd. mande á un hombre para ver si está en el carruage.

410. Se me ha perdido la carterita que le compró mi hermana á su hijo en la tienda nueva.

411. Dice el criado viejo que se le ha perdido el libro que la mujer de su hermano envió á Vd. de Nueva Yorke.

412. El paraguas que se le ha perdido á ese jóven en la plaza no era de él, sino de otro señor.

413. Yo podria ir á buscar el paraguas que se le ha perdido á mi hijo, pero no quiero, para que lo busque él mismo.

414. Señor, el criado ha encontrado este paraguas. ¿Sabe Vd. de quién es?

LXX.

. . . in the railway-station last week . . .

415. Where are those books you bought last week in the large shop near the railway-station?

416. The umbrella that young man bought at the Bazaar ten days ago was prettier, but yours is larger.

417. A friend of mine, who came last week by the railway, tells me everything at Cadiz is very cheap.

418. So you are again in New York, and I thought you were still in South America.

419. Put that umbrella on the table, the little box under the table, and the pitcher of water here.

420. That lady looks very cross; perhaps because she has lost a small pocket-book with money in it.

LXXI.

. . . and a parasol like the one which . . .

421. Well, tell my servant to come and clear the table, and to go afterwards to take the letters to the captain.

422. What is the value of the parasol which the mother of the young lady presented her when she was going to Leon?

423. Call that lady's daughter at seven, and even earlier if you can; she wishes to go out before breakfast.

424. I have sent to-day a very pretty parasol to the young lady who came with me.

425. He has lost everything if he has lost his health, because he cannot return to the regiment at Cuba.

426. What is the name of the lady who came in with her pictures and flowers, on her way to the railway-station?

LXX.

. . . en la estacion del ferrocarril la semana pasada . . .

. . . *in the station of-the railway the week past* . . .

415. ¿ Dónde están esos libros que compró Vd. la semana pasada en la gran tienda cerca de la estacion del ferrocarril ?

416. El paraguas que el jovencito compró en el Bazar diez dias ha era mas bonito, pero él de Vd. es mayor.

417. Uno de mis amigos, que vino la semana pasada por el ferrocarril, me dice que todas las cosas son en Cádiz muy baratas.

418. Con qué está Vd. otra vez en Nueva Yorke, y yo pensé que todavia estaba Vd. en la América del Sur.

419. Ponga Vd. ese paraguas sobre la mesa, la maletica debajo de la mesa, y el jarro de agua aquí.

420. Esa señora parece de muy mal humor; quizá porque ha perdido una carterita que contenia dinero.

LXXI.

. . . y una sombrilla como la que . . .

. . . *and a parasol like the which* . . .

421. Pues, diga al sirviente mio que venga á quitar la mesa, y vaya despues á traer las cartas al capitan.

422. ¿ Cuánto vale la sombrilla que le regaló la madre de la señorita mientras se iba á Leon ?

423. Llama á la hija de esa señora á las siete, y aun mas temprano si puedes; ella quiere á salir ántes de almorzar.

424. Hoy he mandado una sombrilla muy bonita á la señorita que vino conmigo.

425. Todo lo ha él perdido, si ha perdido la salud, porque él no puede retornar al regimiento en Cuba.

426. ¿ Cómo se llama la señora que entró con sus pinturas y flores de paso á la estacion del ferrocarril ?

LXXII.

. . . her uncle has presented to that young lady?

427. My uncle has made me a present of some excellent steel pens, and some very fine letter-paper.

428. Then tell that young lady, better not go to Paris than to go there without money.

429. I am certain that this is not the parasol my sister bought a few days ago.

430. Perhaps she does not know that I dine every day at six at the American Hotel.

431. I don't wish to go to London, because everything there is very dear, and a man without money is a lost man in that large city.

432. What was the price of the parasol your uncle made a present of to his Spanish cousin?

FOURTEENTH SENTENCE.

However early riser you may be, I am sure you are not so much so as this poor man; whatever the season may be, and whatever weather it is, he always rises before the sun.

LXXIII.

However an early riser you may be . . .

433. Are you an early riser? No, Sir, I am not; I breakfast at half-past ten.

434. However cheap that parasol may be, I do not want it, because I do not like it.

435. My uncle is a very early riser; the man-servant calls him every day at half-past four.

436. That young lady who arrived from Lima two weeks ago is a still earlier riser than your mother.

437. However pretty this young lady may be, the one I have met near the square is still prettier.

438. I do not like that young lady; she is young, she is pretty, perhaps rich, nevertheless I don't like her.

LXXII.

. . . le ha regalado su tio á esa señorita?

. . . *to-her has presented her uncle to that young-lady?*

427. Mi tio me ha regalado unas plumas de acero excelentes, y un poco de papel de carta muy fino.

428. Diga Vd. entónces á esa señorita que mas vale no ir á París que de ir sin dinero.

429. Yo estoy cierto de que esta no es la sombrilla que compró mi hermana hace pocos dias.

430. Quizá ella no sabe que yo como todos los dias á las seis en el Hotel Americano.

431. No quiero ir á Lóndres, porque allá todo es muy caro, y un hombre sin dinero es hombre perdido en aquella gran ciudad.

432. ¿Cuál era el precio del parasol que su tio de Vd. regaló á su prima española?

FOURTEENTH SENTENCE.

LXXIII.

Por madrugador que sea Vd. . . .

For early-riser that may-be you . . .

433. ¿Es Vd. muy madrugador? No, señor, no lo soy; yo almorzo á diez y media.

434. Por barata que sea esa sombrilla, no la quiero, porque no me gusta.

435. Mi tio es gran madrugador; el criado le llama todos los dias á las cuarto y media.

436. Esa señorita que llegó de Lima hace dos semanas es aun mas madrugadora que su madre de Vd.

437. Por bonita que sea esta señorita, aun es mas bonita la que he encontrado cerca de la plaza.

438. Á mí no me gusta esa señorita; es jóven, es bonita, quizá este rica, sin embargo no me gusta.

LXXIV.

. . . I am sure you are not . . .

439. Are you sure that this is the trunk of the German who arrived from Lisbon last night?

440. As to what is wanting, Madam, perhaps I may have to go to London this very week to the Grand Bazaar.

441. Do not call my daughter yet; however late it may be, it is very early for a poor sick young girl.

442. How do you do, Madam? I am not very well; nevertheless I am going out to pay visits.

443. When I am in Paris, and it is not very cold, I like to go out walking every evening.

444. What is said in the city about the new minister's projects for the education of the people?

LXXV.

. . . as much as that poor man . . .

445. This poor man, although it may be very cold, has to go to the city every day before 6 A.M.

446. Will you have a cup of hot milk? No, Sir, I thank you; I do not like milk.

447. What have you bought at the Bazaar? So many things: a pocket-book, an umbrella, a large trunk, and I know not what more.

448. I am going to call on my wife's cousin; in the meanwhile, go and post the letters.

449. Thanks, Madam; what you say is true, but you do not know why I did not buy it at that shop.

450. Tell my wife I do not dine to-day at home; I am going to the Palace of the Cortes.

LXXIV.

. . . estoy cierto de que no lo es Vd. . . .

. . . *I-am certain of that not it is you* . . .

439. ¿Está Vd. cierto de que esta es la maleta del aleman que anoche llegó de Lisboa?

440. Por lo que le falta, señora, quizá tenga yo que ir esta misma semana al Gran Bazar de Lóndres.

441. No llama todavia á mi hija; por tarde que sea, es muy temprano para una pobre jóven enferma.

442. ¿Cómo está Vd., señora? No estoy muy bien; no obstante voy á salir para hacer visitas.

443. Cuando estoy en París, y no hace mucho frio, me gusta salir á pasear todas las tardes.

444. ¿Qué se dice en la ciudad acerca los proyectos del nuevo ministro en cuanto á la educacion del pueblo?

LXXV.

. . . tanto como ese pobre hombre . . .

. . . *as-much as that poor man* . . .

445. Ese pobre hombre, aunque haga mucho frio, todos los dias tiene que ir á la ciudad ántes de las seis de la mañana.

446. ¿Tomará Vd. una taza de leche caliente? No, señor, muchas gracias; á mí no me gusta la leche.

447. ¿Qué ha comprado V. en el Bazar? Tantas cosas: una cartera, un paraguas, una maleta grande, y qué sé yo que mas.

448. Voy á visitar al primo de mi esposa; mientras tanto, vaya Vd. á poner las cartas al correo.

449. Gracias, señora; cierto es lo que dice, pero Vd. no sabe porque no lo he comprado en aquella tienda.

450. Dígale Vd. á mi esposa que no como hoy en casa; me voy al Palacio de las Cortes.

LXXVI.

. . . whatever the season may be . . .

451. Whatever may be the season, I do not think it can be right to call so early.

452. Do not go yet to London; this is the best season in Paris, it is neither cold nor hot.

453. My mother, who has arrived from South America, says that it is never very cold there.

454. Whatever may be the book that man may bring me, tell him I do not want it, because he is an impostor.

455. Carriages are not so cheap in London as in Paris, but they are better, though not so pretty.

456. Well, but whilst I dine, go to the post-office and see if I have any letters.

LXXVII.

. . . and whatever the weather may be . . .

457. Call me early to-morrow, because, be the weather what it may, I have to go out, without fail, before eight.

458. Madam, as the weather is so bad, I think it will be better for you not to go to-day to Arragon.

459. What a beautiful day! But it will be too hot for us to-day to go to the gallery of Italian paintings.

460. If you have time to-morrow afternoon, do me the favour of calling on my cousin.

461. What bad weather! Very bad, Madam; it is very cold, and it is raining.

462. It is very cold at this season in New York, and I come to Europe on that account, for the benefit of my health.

LXXVI.

... que sea cual fuere la estacion ...

... that may-be which might-be the season ...

451. Sea cual fuere la estacion, yo no creo que sea bueno de ir tan temprano á visitar.

452. No vaya Vd. á Lóndres todavia; esta es la mejor estacion en París, no hace frio ni calor.

453. Mi madre, que ha llegado de la América del Sur, dice que allí no hace jamás mucho frio.

454. Sea cual fuere el libro que me traiga ese hombre, dígale Vd. que yo no lo quiero, porque él es impostor.

455. En Lóndres los carruages no son tan baratos como en París, pero son mejores, aunque quizá no tan bonitos.

456. Pues, mientras como, vaya Vd. á ver si tengo cartas en el correo.

LXXVII.

... y haga el tiempo que hiciere ...

... and let-make the weather what it-may-make ...

457. Llámeme Vd. temprano mañana, porque haga el tiempo que hiciere, tengo que salir sin falta ántes de las ocho.

458. Señora, como se ha puesto el tiempo tan malo, creo será mucho mejor que no vaya Vd. hoy á Aragon.

459. ¡Qué hermoso dia! Empero hará hoy demasiado calor para ir á la galería de pinturas italianas.

460. Si tiene tiempo mañana por la tarde, hágame Vd. el favor de ir á ver á mi prima.

461. ¡Qué mal tiempo! Muy malo, señora; hace mucho frio, y está lloviendo.

462. En esta estacion hace mucho frio en Nueva Yorke, y vengo á Europa por esta razon, para la mejora de mi salud.

LXXVIII.

. . . he always rises before the sun.

463. I always write beforehand to secure the longest bed in the hotel.

464. Unless he had risen very early, he would not have been in time to accompany the ladies yesterday.

465. Be the weather good or bad, I will go to-morrow to Paris, and I must start before sunrise.

466. The night is lovely, it looks like day; but it is very cold, and therefore I cannot set out to-night.

467. At what hour does the sun rise, and at what hour do you rise at this season?

468. I like the cold better than the heat, and I prefer travelling by night at all seasons.

FIFTEENTH SENTENCE.

Several merchants have told me that you never take off your hat when you go into their offices, and some persons also tell me that you very seldom treat the ladies with whom you converse in the theatre respectfully.

LXXIX.

Several merchants have told me . . .

469. I believe that in this city there are not so many merchants as in Madrid.

470. Boy, go to that English merchant's, and on your way ask the shoemaker when he will send me my boots.

471. The young lady told me yesterday that your mother is ill. Is it so?

472. No, Sir; she was ill last week, when she arrived from London, but she is well now.

473. Who will be able to tell me whether the French doctor's children, who were in Chili, have arrived here?

474. Several German merchants have told me that in Germany you may live very well with little money.

LXXVIII.

. . . se levanta siempre ántes que le sol.

. . . *he rises always before that the sun.*

463. Siempre escribo de antemano para asegurar la mas larga cama de la posada.

464. Á no haberse levantado muy de mañana, no pudiera él haber llegado á tiempo para acompañar ayer á las señoras.

465. Haga buen ó mal tiempo, voy mañana á París, y será preciso que parta ántes de la salida del sol.

466. Hermosa está la noche, parece de dia; pero es friísima, y por eso no puedo partir esta noche.

467. ¿Á qué hora sale el sol, y á qué hora se llevanta V. en esta estacion?

468. Mas me gusta el frio que el calor, y prefiero viajar de noche en todas las estaciones.

FIFTEENTH SENTENCE.

LXXIX.

Me han dicho varios comerciantes . . .

Me they-have told several merchants . . .

469. Yo creo que en esta ciudad no hay tantos comerciantes como en Madrid.

470. Muchacho, vé á casa de ese comerciante inglés, y de paso pregunta al zapatero cuando me enviará las botas.

471. Díjome ayer la señorita que su madre de Vd. está enferma. ¿Es cierto?

472. No, señor; ella estaba enferma la semana pasada, cuando llegó de Lóndres, pero ya está buena.

473. ¿Quién podrá decirme si han llegado ya aquí los hijos del médico francés, que estaban en Chile?

474. Á mí han dicho varios comerciantes alemanes que en Alemania se vive muy bien con poco dinero.

LXXX.

. . . that you never take your hat off . . .

475. I do not like the hat which my brother bought when he was in Paris.

476. Do you say it is ugly? Well, I think it very pretty, though small.

477. Will you take four and a half dollars for the new hat which your cousin sent you from Paris?

478. Bring me the umbrella and my old hat, and put the new one on the table in my bedroom.

479. What time is it? I do not know, Madam. You never know the time, and therefore you are always late.

480. Bring me my hat and my umbrella, and bring the young lady at the same time her parasol.

LXXXI.

. . . when you enter their offices . . .

481. I have found several letters in my husband's office, but none of them were from the cousin whose letter I wanted to see.

482. Who is that young man who goes every day at two o'clock into Don Henry's?

483. He is a young American, very good and very gentlemanly, who has just arrived at this hotel.

484. Waiter, why did you not take off your hat when the French lady passed in at the gate?

485. I think I have lost a doubloon which I had in this little pocket-book last night.

486. I do not like a young lady who enters into conversation with every gentleman whom she meets in the train.

LXXX.

... que V. nunca se quita el sombrero ...

... *that you never take-off the hat* ...

475. No me gusta el sombrero que compró mi hermano cuando se hallaba en París.

476. ¿Dice V. que es feo? Pues, á mí me parece muy bonito, aunque pequeño.

477. ¿Tomará su Merced cuatro pesos y medio por el sombrero nuevo que su primo le mandó de París?

478. Tráigame el paraguas y el sombrero viejo, y ponga V. el nuevo sobre la mesa en el dormitorio.

479. ¿Qué hora es? No sé, señora. V. nunca sabe la hora que es, por lo tanto siempre llega tarde.

480. Tráigame V. mi sombrero y mi paraguas, y al mismo tiempo tráigale á la señorita su sombrilla.

LXXXI.

... cuando entra en sus despachos ...

... *when you-go into their offices* ...

481. He encontrado varias cartas en el despacho de mi marido, sin embargo ninguna de ellas es de mi primo cuya carta queria yo ver.

482. ¿Quién es ese jóven que entra todos los dias á las dos en casa de Don Enrique?

483. Es un jóven americano, muy bueno y muy fino, que acaba de llegar á esta posada.

484. Mozo, ¿porqué no te quitaste el sombrero al pasar la entrada la señora francesa?

485. Creo que se me ha perdido una onza que ayer por la noche tenia en esta carterita.

486. No me gusta una señorita que traba conversacion con todos os caballeros á quienes encuentra en el ferrocarril.

LXXXII.

. . . and some persons also tell me . . .

487. They tell me, Mr. Francis, that you never get up until nine. Do you not know that it is not good for the health?

488. Your mother has told me you have been ill since you came from the Hague.

489. Whilst I was poor and sick in Lima, several persons here thought I was in Geneva, well and rich.

490. I like this young lady and the other one too; however, I like none so much as that poor young girl at the Bazaar.

491. As soon as you have been to my father's office, tell the servant to bring me my boots and a new pair of gloves.

492. Where is that large cup my mother bought yesterday? It is in the bedroom, on the table.

LXXXIII.

. . . that you very seldom treat with sufficient respect . . .

493. This book is very dear at twelve reals; will you not take ten reals for it?

494. How is your friend's child? He is a little better; very little in fact, but he seems stronger.

495. The Spaniard who lives in the same house with my cousin, and whom he treats with the greatest respect, has lost a son.

496. Since this youth does not treat me respectfully, I do not like him to come to my house.

497. Seldom, perhaps never, have I bought valuable books so cheap as these.

498. They have told me that you have a project of going to Pampeluna to buy a carriage and a pair of black horses.

LXXXII.

. . . y algunas personas me dicen tambien . . .

. . . *and some persons me they-tell also* . . .

487. Me dicen, Señor Don Francisco, que Vm. no se levanta jamás sino á las nueve. ¿ No sabe Vm. que eso no es bueno para la salud ?

488. Su madre de Vm. me ha dicho que Vm. está algo enfermo desde que vino del Haya.

489. Mientras yo estaba pobre y enfermo en Lima, varias personas creian aquí que yo me encontraba en Ginebra, bueno y rico.

490. Me gusta esta señorita, tambien me gusta la otra; sin embargo ninguna me gusta tanto como aquella pobre jovencita del Bazar.

491. Tan pronto como haya Vm. llegado al despacho de mi padre, diga al criado de traerme las botas y un par de guantes nuevos.

492. ¿ Dónde está aquella taza grande que compró ayer mi madre ? Está en el dormitorio, encima de la mesa.

LXXXIII.

. . . que V. muy raras veces trata con el debido respeto . . .

. . . *that you very rare times treat with the due respect* . . .

493. Este libro es muy caro á doce reales ; ¿ no querrá Vm. recibir diez por él ?

494. ¿ Cómo va el niño de su amigo ? Está un poco mejor; muy poco á la verdad, pero parece mas fuerte.

495. El español que vive en la misma casa que mi primo, y á quien trata con el mayor respeto, ha perdido un hijo.

496. Desde que este jovencito no me trata con respeto, no me gusta que venga á casa.

497. Raras veces, ninguna quizá, he comprado preciosos libros tan baratos como estos.

498. Me han dicho que V. proyecta de irse á Pamplona á comprar un carruage y un par de caballos negros.

LXXXIV.

. . . the ladies with whom you converse in the theatre . . .

499. Two young ladies have told me that you seldom take off your hat when you pass them on horseback.

500. Do you know who was at the theatre last evening? That pretty American young lady, who arrived with you in the train.

501. Who are those young ladies with whom you spoke the day before yesterday in Cordova Street?

502. Poor parents! He who has never lost a child does not know what grief is.

503. They speak a great deal in the city about the heat they have had since last week.

504. Was the English merchant in his office? No, Madam; he is never at his office so early.

LXXXIV.

. . . las señoras con quienes V. habla en el teatro.

. . . *the ladies with whom you converse in the theatre.*

499. Dos señoritas me han dicho que V. raras veces se quita el sombrero al encontrarlas cuando va V. á caballo.

500. ¿ Sabe V. quien estaba anoche en el teatro ? Aquella bonita señorita americana, que llegó con V. en el ferrocarril.

501. ¿ Quien son aquellas señoras con quienes hablaba Vm. ántes de ayer en la calle de Córdoba ?

502. ¡ Pobres padres ! Quien no ha perdido un hijo no sabe lo que es dolor.

503. Se habla mucho en la ciudad sobre el calor que ha hecho desde la semana pasada.

504. ¿ Estaba en su despacho el comerciante inglés ? No, señora ; él nunca está en su escritorio tan temprano.

ADDITIONAL SENTENCES.

1. I have much pleasure in accepting your kind invitation to dinner, but I regret to say that my wife is still an invalid.

2. Can you or any of your friends contrive to obtain tickets for us for the concert next week?

3. I have to apologise for having delayed to thank you for the very kind manner in which you received my son.

4. I am afraid I shall not be able to send you all that you require, but I will bring the rest of them with me by rail.

5. I will use my best endeavours to find some cigars of the finest quality, and to despatch them by the next steamer.

6. I regret extremely that, owing to a previous engagement, I cannot accept your kind invitation to spend a week with you.

7. I had the pleasure of receiving your letter on the 15th inst., but as the steamer had already started, I could not answer you sooner.

8. They might have gone on board in good time if you had telegraphed to the station-master to give them notice of the hour when the ship was expected to touch there.

9. Could you not have found out before the ship sailed whether there were two vacant cabins suitable for the family who came to enquire about them?

10. Were those your horses that I saw near the livery stables yesterday afternoon, saddled and bridled, one with a lady's saddle?

11. I think that if he had gone to Scotland he would certainly have come ten miles out of his way to pay us a visit.

12. We should have had no chance of obtaining admission to the concert unless we had had a friend who knew that certain relatives of ours had two tickets to spare.

13. Is there no fear of your being too late in consequence of your going round the park, instead of crossing it?

FRASES ADICIONALES.

1. Con sumo placer admito su fino obsequio de ir á comer, aunque me duele decir que mi esposa está todavía valetudinaria.

2. ¿Podría V. ó algun amigo suyo encontrar medio de obtenernos entradas para el concierto de la semana próxima?

3. Sírvase V. disimularme de no haber mas ántes demostradole mi agradecimiento por la bondad con que tuvo á bien acoger á mi hijo.

4. Me temo no poder enviarle todos los que V. necesita, pero tomaré los demas conmigo por el ferrocarril.

5. Pondré todo mi conato en procurar algunos habanos de calidad superior, y los remitiré por el próximo vapor.

6. Siento mucho no poder aceptar su amable convite de ir á pasar con V. una semana á su casa, con motivo de haber ya comprometido mi palabra.

7. Tuve el placer de recibir su carta en 15 del corriente, á la que no pude contestar mas ántes por haber ya salido el paquebote cuando llegó á mis manos.

8. Bien podian haberse ellos hallado á bordo con tiempo, si V. hubiera mandado por telégrafo al gefe de estacion les hiciese saber á que hora si esperaba allí el buque.

9. ¿No pudiera V. haber averiguado, ántes de hacerse el barco á la vela, si habia en él dos camarotes desocupados para acomodar la familia que los necesitaba?

10. ¿Eran de V. aquellos caballos que ayer tarde vi preparados junto á las caballerizas, el uno de ellos con silla de señora?

11. Me parece que si él se hubiera marchado á Escocia, se saldria seguramente diez millas del camino recto por venir á hacernos una visita.

12. Sino fuera por un amigo que sabia que ciertos parientes nuestros tenian dos entradas de sobra, no hubiéramos podido obtener admision al concierto.

13. ¿No temé V. llegar demasiado tarde si en vez de cruzar el parque se va V. al rededor?

14. Since you will not be able to come and see us before the end of this year, we shall be obliged to cross the water, and pay you a visit.

15. They will not be able to receive you, except when their sons have gone to school and college for the quarter.

16. Unless we send word to the hotel immediately, we shall have no chance of obtaining horses, because there is so great a demand for them.

17. If the thieves had known where the money was kept, my poor friend would have lost five hundred pounds on that night.

18. The patriot durst not walk about the town by day, lest he should be recognised, and either be ill treated by the populace or arrested by the police.

19. If you could but have packed them up in a smaller compass, my sister might have taken them in her travelling-bag.

20. They would not have admitted you after the time appointed for closing the doors, even though you had offered them five pounds.

21. It is a pity you did not let us know what foreign books you required, because my brother might have procured them for you at the Leipsic Fair.

22. Whenever my brother goes to his estate, he sends me a weekly supply of fish and game.

23. Before I set out to make my continental tour, I wish I had been informed that you were coming to Switzerland.

24. There were two or three occasions on which I might have arranged to meet you without any great sacrifice of my time, although it was very limited.

25. I should not have sent for them last month unless I had been told that you would have been unable to go there and examine them yourself.

26. Where can I procure some handkerchiefs of the same size, quality, and colour as those which you bought for me at the sale by auction in January or February last?

27. When I shall have finished the enquiries which I have been ordered to make, I will send you a particular account of the boys' adventures.

28. They would never have consented to leave their native country if they had known that they were to be brought to so dreadfully cold a climate.

14. Ya que no puede V. venir á vernos ántes de fin de año, nos veremos en la necesidad de pasar el agua para hacerle á V. una visita.

15. Solo podrán recibirle á V. en su casa cuando sus hijos se hayan vuelto á pasar el curso á sus escuelas.

16. Si no mandamos de contado aviso á la fonda para que nos alquilen caballos, nos exponemos á no obtenerlos por lo mucho que andan buscados.

17. En aquella noche hubiera mi buen amigo perdido quinientas libras esterlinas si los ladrones supieran donde se guardaba el dinero.

18. No se atrevia el patriota á andar de dia por las calles por temor de que si le reconocieren, le maltratase el populacho ó le prendiese la justicia.

19. Si V. pudiera empaquetarlos en mas pequeño bulto, mi hermana los colocaria en su talego de viage.

20. Ni aun cuando les hubiera ofrecido cinco libras esterlinas no le admitirian á V. despues del tiempo fijado para cerrar las puertas.

21. Es lástima que no nos haya V. dicho de que libros extranjeros tenia menester, pues pudiera muy bien haberselos procurado mi hermano en la feria de Leipsic.

22. Todas las veces que se va mi hermano á su casa de campo me envia semanalmente provision de caza y pescado.

23. Quisiera haber sabido ántes de ponerme en viaje para el continente que iba V. á venir á Suiza.

24. Hubo dos ó tres ocasiones en que me hubiera sido fácil arreglar el verme con V. sin gran sacrificio de mi tiempo, aunque este era harto limitado.

25. No habria yo mandado á por ellos el mes pasado si supiera que no podia ir V. allí para examinarlos por sí mismo.

26. ¿En donde podré hacerme con pañuelos del mismo tamaño, calidad y color como los que me compró V. en almoneda por Enero ó Febrero último?

27. Ya le daré á V. cuenta detallada de las aventuras de aquellos jóvenes luego que haya concluido las investigaciones que se me mandó hacer.

28. Si hubieran sabido que se les habia de conducir á un clima tan horrorosamente frio, no habrian nunca consentido en abandonar su pais nativo.

29. I would have gladly bought the gold necklace if I had not had some doubts as to the honesty of the man who brought it for sale.

30. I could not trace the stolen property, but I am sure that an expert detective would have discovered what had become of it.

31. You would have had no difficulty in tracing the stolen jewels, if you had not been in too great a hurry at first to suspect your own servants.

32. Which of the two large hotels do you recommend me to go to for the purpose of obtaining a view of the sea and enjoying some fresh air for a fortnight?

33. I want to go thence across country by express train, to pay a visit near Ferrol, and to return on Thursday, or Friday at the latest.

34. At what rate does the express train travel on the coast-road, and at what stations do they allow us to stop for dinner and supper?

35. Will there be a great many passengers by the down train to-morrow? If so, I think I shall start by the night train, to arrive before breakfast.

36. Let us walk along the platform before we start, and look into the carriages, for we are sure to find some acquaintances amongst the passengers.

37. I want to deposit these boxes in the left-luggage office, so put them on a truck and show me the way to the office.

38. How much do you charge for each package left in your custody, and how long do you keep it without raising the demand for each day?

39. Hand me those two bags with the initials G. H., and the roll of great coats and rugs with an umbrella strapped up in it.

40. At what rate of speed will this steamer be able to go against the stream and a strong head-wind?

41. Whenever I am called on to produce either my passport or my ticket at night, I console myself by lighting a cigar.

42. However cold it may be, six communicative passengers with their six cigars keep one another warm enough all night long.

43. As soon as the train stops, you had better jump out and bring

29. Con gusto habria yo comprado aquel collar de oro si no tuviera mis sospechas respecto á la honradez del hombre que lo trajo para vender.

30. No pude saber adonde fueron á parar los efectos robados, pero me se figura que cualquier alguacil experimentado habria pronto descubierto lo que se hizo de ellos.

31. Ninguna dificultad tuviera V. en rastrear las alhajas hurtadas si en un principio no hubiera tan ligeramente sospechado en sus criados.

32. ¿Á cual de las dos fondas principales me recomienda V. ir con objeto de ver la mar y gozar del aire fresco por una quincena de dias?

33. Tendré desde allí que tomar el expreso que atraviesa el pais para pagar una visita junto al Ferrol, y volverme el jueves ó viernes á mas tardar.

34. ¿Á que paso viaja el convoy directo en el ferrocarril de la costa, y en que estaciones se detiene para comer y cenar?

35. ¿Si habrá mañana muchos pasageros por el convoy de ida? Caso que así suceda hago ánimo de marcharme por él de la noche para llegar ántes del desayuno.

36. Ántes de ponernos en camino, vamos á dar una vuelta por el embarcadero, y veamos si en los carruajes no hallamos algun conocido entre los viajeros.

37. Toma esos baules en un carreton y conduceme á la oficina donde se almacena el equipaje para depositarlos allí.

38. ¿Cuánto lleva V. por cada fardo que toma á su cargo, y por cuánto tiempo lo cuida sin encarecer el precio diario?

39. Alcanzame aquellos dos sacos con las iniciales G. H. y el rollo de casacones y coberturas con el paraguas que está atado con una correa.

40. ¿Qué velocidad podrá tener este barco de vapor navegando contra la corriente con viento recio?

41. Siempre que me hacen presentar de noche el pasaporte ó la boleta me consuelo con encender un cigarro.

42. Por mucho frio que haga, si seis pasageros de genio comunicativo se llegan á reunir, con solo sus cigarros se dan calor bastante para consumir la noche sin sentirlo.

43. Tan pronto como pare el convoy, bueno será que salte V. fuera

in some sandwiches, and fill up my flask with brandy, for the mail-train stops only three minutes.

44. There is no danger of your being left behind while you are eating your soup, if you keep your eye on that stout gentleman, for he is one of the directors.

45. Do you know of any American or English families, resident in this town, to whom I can apply for information?

46. Although I feel very sleepy, nevertheless I must step out and have some refreshments, because the train will not stop again for three hours.

47. During my stay in this hotel, I should like my visitors not to be shown up into my room, but into the coffee-room.

48. After reaching the hospital for soldiers, must I turn to the right or left to find my way to the Turkish baths?

49. If you have good baths in the house, I shall require a hot bath exactly at five o'clock, and some ham and eggs afterwards.

50. Have you stamped and sent to post the foreign letters which I wrote this morning, and left on the little table in my room?

51. Before you go across the water to-night, obtain some change for this bank-note, together with a dozen letter-stamps, and put them in the drawer of my table.

52. If Don Lorenzo come to see me to-day, tell him that I have gone to the club, and that I shall not be at home until a quarter before seven.

53. Pack up my brushes and combs, &c., with some clothes, in my travelling-bag, that I may go and spend Saturday, Sunday, and Monday by the seaside.

54. I have met all the friends whom I expected to meet in this hotel, except the one whom I wanted most particularly to see.

55. Can you recommend me an easy-paced saddle-horse, under fifteen hands in height, well trained, for a lady's riding?

56. Will there be any difficulty in finding a white pony to match the one that I drive in my little carriage?

57. After they returned from the bull-fight on Tuesday, they took an excursion into the West country, and came home on Wednesday, both very ill.

y nos traiga unas empanadillas y llene mi frasco de aguardiente, pues nos detendremos solo tres minutos.

44. No hay temor de que se le deje á V. atras mientras toma su sopa, con tal que no pierda de vista á ese señor corpulento, visto que es uno de los directores.

45. ¿Sabe V. si reside en este pueblo alguna familia americana ó inglesa á quien pueda dirigirme para tomar noticias?

46. Á pesar de lo muy soñoliento que estoy, tengo con todo que salir á tomar algun refrigerio, porque no se volverá á parar el convoy hasta de aquí á tres horas.

47. Durante mi estancia en esta fonda quisiera que mis visitas fuesen conducidas al salon, y no á mi aposento.

48. Cuando habré llegado al hospital militar, ¿debo de torcer á la derecha ó á la izquierda para dar con los baños turcos?

49. Caso que V. tengo comodidad para bañarse en su casa, necesito un baño caliente á las cinco en punto, y luego tomaré unas magras con huevos.

50. ¿Ha puesto V. el sello y mandado al correo las cartas que esta mañana he escrito para el extranjero, y que habia dejado sobre la mesita en mi cuarto?

51. Ántes de que esta noche se vaya al otro lado del agua, cambie V. este billete de banco, y cómpreme una docena de sellos de correo, que pondrá V. en el cajon de mi mesa.

52. Si hoy viniere Don Lorenzo á verme, dile que me he ido al club, y que no volveré á casa hasta las siete menos cuarto.

53. Mete en el talego de viaje mis escobillas, peines, y alguna muda con lo demas necesario, para que pueda ir á pasar el sabado, domingo y lunes á la orilla del mar.

54. He hallado en esta fonda todos los amigos que aguardaba, á excepcion del que mas particularmente necesitaba ver.

55. ¿Podria V. recomendarme un caballo de silla con paso de andadura y menos de trece palmos de altura, bien adiestrado para señora?

56. ¿Habria acaso alguna dificultad en hallar una jaquita blanca para aparearla con la que tira de mi cochecillo?

57. Luego que el mártes volvieron de los toros se fueron á hacer una excursion por el lado del poniente, y el miércoles regresaron ambos muy quebrantados de salud.

58. If you will take my card and give me yours, we can meet at the theatre, and arrange the matters at any hour that may be convenient to you.

59. Would you not have come down to our house last night to see the large ship blow up, if you had heard that she was on fire?

60. When the powder-barrels exploded, the shock was so violent that it broke some of our windows, and stopped the great clock in the hall.

61. I would gladly have jumped into the baker's cart that passed us on the road, if I had thought that there was any doubt of our arriving in time.

62. Your jewels would undoubtedly have been stolen that night if you had not sent for them from the house in which they had been deposited.

63. Could you not have contrived to find a boy to run down to the village to buy some candles before the shops were closed?

64. I should never have thought of enquiring about you here, because I had no idea that you had ever crossed the water to travel in Europe.

65. He might have come here last week, and he would certainly have done so, if the country had not been rendered impassable by the snow.

66. Had not a room been reserved for him at the hotel, he would have had to ask for a bed at the nearest lodging-house, which was two miles off.

67. She will have arrived by this time at the junction, but a telegram may be sent to her on chance, directed to the ladies' waiting-room.

68. He would never have recovered his lost luggage unless he had promptly telegraphed along all three lines of rail to the nearest stations.

69. Perhaps he did not anticipate that no conveyances were to be had in the small villages adjacent to the station where he stopped.

70. He must have heard by this time of her intended departure, but in case he has not, we ought to go and tell him before he starts to see her.

71. He was about to step on board the ship which would have carried him direct to Rio, when he was informed that he had succeeded to a large estate.

58. Si cambiásemos de tarjetas, podriamos ir á encontrarnos al teatro y luego zanjar el asunto cuando mejor le conviniere á V.

59. Si hubiera V. sabido que el buque de gran tamaño se habia incendiado, ¿no habria V. querido venir ayer noche á nuestra casa para verlo volar?

60. Cuando hicieron explosion los barriles de pólvora, la concusion fué tan violenta que destrozó algunas de nuestras ventanas y paró el reloj grande de la antecámara.

61. Á tener la menor duda de que podriamos no haber llegado con tiempo, gustoso hubiera saltado en el carro del panadero que nos pasó de largo en el camino.

62. No se puede dudar de que sus joyas hubieran desaparecido aquella noche si no mandara V. á por ellas al sitio donde estaban depositadas.

63. ¿No podia V. haber descubierto medio se hallar un muchacho que corriese al lugar para comprarnos velas ántes de que se cerraran las tiendas?

64. Nunca me hubiera ocurrido preguntar aquí por V., puesto no tenia yo la menor nocion de que jamas atravesase V. el mar para viajar en Europa.

65. Él bien podia haber venido á esta la semana pasada, y seguramente que así lo hiciera si la nieve no hubiese hecho intransitables los caminos.

66. Si no se le hubiera reservado un aposento en la hostería, se veria precisado á ir á dormir á la posada mas cercana que estaba á dos millas de distancia.

67. Por ahora ya habrá llegado ella á la juncion, mas puede dirigírsele á la ventura un parte telegráfico á la sala donde esperan las señoras.

68. Nunca habria él podido hallar su equipaje perdido á no haber prontamente mandado aviso por el telégrafo á las estaciones mas inmediatas de los tres ferrocarriles.

69. Tal vez estaba él lejos de esperarse á no encontrar medios de trasporte en los villorrios contiguos á la estacion en que se detuvo.

70. Ya debe él estar ahora informado de haberse ella partido, pero caso que así no sea debemos ir á decírselo ántes de que se marche á verla.

71. En momentos en que iba á entrar á bordo del buque que le hubiera conducido al Rio Janeiro, recibió noticias de haber heredado una grande fortuna.

72. There was no reason why he should not have returned to take possession, except that he hates to leave any project unfulfilled.

73. Whenever he is quarrelsome, let him alone; and if he does not come to his senses before breakfast, let us go out shooting without taking any notice of him.

74. Does your gardener still sell your vegetables furtively? for he did so last year, and if he does so still you may as well put a stop to it.

75. Where have you been all day? and has your friend gone with the party who were going to climb the mountain before sunrise?

76. If you are going to take any of the boys with you over the mountain, take care not to go along the path nearest to the precipice.

77. When, how, and where did you find the keys which your brother had lost on the day before that on which the party went to the forest?

78. Having lost my way in the forest as I came here, I gave my horse his head, and he took me back in the dark to the hotel from which I had started.

79. After eating my supper in a great hurry, I mounted another horse, and, following the high road, I arrived in time to fulfil my engagement to breakfast here.

80. Not having received any tidings as to what ships had arrived, I rode down to the seaport and enquired at the custom-house and recovered my luggage.

81. It was quite uncertain whether we should have been admitted at the hotel, arriving as we did at four o'clock in the morning, wet, and dirty, and without any luggage.

82. Take care! If rain comes on, be sure that you take my luggage, and put it under cover, and do not leave it there unwatched, even for a moment.

83. If anyone of you knows the man by sight, go and find out where he lives, and make him come here to answer for his misconduct last night.

84. Will it be necessary for us to take passports, or have the laws on this subject been swept away since the revolution?

85. I wish you would tell us what manners and customs prevail here which differ materially from those of England and America.

72. No habia motivo para que no volviera pies atrás y tomara posesion, á excepcion de que le aborrece el dejar un proyecto por efectuar.

73. Siempre y cuando que él busque pendencias, déjele V. en paz, y si ántes del desayuno no se ha vuelto á la razon, salgamos á cazar sin hacer mas caso de él.

74. ¿Acaso su hortelano vende aun á ocultas los vegetales como lo hacia el año pasado? porque si lo hiciere todavia así, mas valdria que V. pusiese á ello un coto.

75. ¿En dónde se ha andado V. todo el dia de hoy? ¿Y su amigo se ha marchado tal vez con aquellas gentes que iban á subir á la montaña ántes de amanecer?

76. Si piensa V. llevar consigo algunos de los muchachos para dar una vuelta en la sierra, cuide V. de no pasar por la senda mas cercana al despeñadero.

77. ¿Como, cuando y donde halló V. las llaves que habia perdido su hermano el dia ántes de que la reunion se fuera al bosque?

78. Habiendome perdido en la selva al venir aquí, solté las riendas á mi caballo, y en medio de la oscuridad él mismo me volvió al meson de donde me habia partido.

79. Despues de haber cenado muy precipitadamente, monté en otro caballo, y tomando el camino real llegué á tiempo para cumplir mi palabra de almorzar aquí.

80. No habiendo recibido aviso tocante á las embarcaciones de arribo, cogí una montura y me fuí al puerto para saberlo de la aduana, recibiendo á un tiempo mi equipaje.

81. Aconteciendonos llegar á las cuatro de la mañana, hechos una sopa, sucios y sin maletas, es muy dudoso si se nos habria recibido en la fonda.

82. Ten cuydado de que si llega á llover, recojas sin falta mis cofres y los pongas á cubierto, sin dejarlos ni un solo instante de la vista.

83. Si alguien de Vds. conoce de vista á ese hombre, que vaya á averiguar donde vive y le haga comparecer para que satisfaga por lo mal que se portó anoche.

84. ¿Estamos obligados aun á proveernos de pasaporte, ó es que ya han desaparecido esas ordenanzas desde que estalló la revolucion?

85. Mucho estimaria nos dijese V. que usos y costumbres de los que aquí estan en boga se diferencian materialmente de los de Inglaterra y de los Estados Unidos.

86. Will it not be unsafe to take our luggage on board before they have cleared away the goods and baggage of those who are just disembarking from the steamer?

87. Ought we not to treat the porter to something to drink after carrying those three heavy boxes up-stairs on such a blazing hot day?

88. Should she have gone to bed before you arrive, ask the lady's maid to give it to her at the earliest possible hour in the morning.

89. When the ship touched there, late at night, I called on them, and though their daughter had gone to bed, she got up again, and dressed on purpose to see me.

90. Leaving the steamer in the canal for three hours, we wandered about in the dark until we observed a light, which guided us to a village, where we supped amongst a party of Arabs.

91. Some of them were so fond of strong waters, and swallowed them so rapidly, that we were very glad to escape from the place unscathed.

92. The Spanish flag is ruby and yellow; the French, white, red, and blue; the Belgian, the same colours horizontally arranged.

93. The Italian is white, red, and green; the Brazilian, green; and the British, white, red, and blue.

94. The Prussian flag is black and white; the Russian, white and red; the Portuguese, blue; the Turkish, red, with a crescent.

95. The United States' flag is red, with stars and stripes; the Swedish, blue.

96. I was told yesterday that the reason for the disturbance was, that a man had been stopped, and carried away by bandits, who claimed a heavy ransom.

97. He would certainly have been murdered for the resistance he offered to them, but that they discovered by his rings that he must be a wealthy man.

98. In attempting to escape from them in the forest, he was tracked, seized, maltreated, and manacled for three weeks.

99. What you say about those already received may be very true; but at any rate if they are not so good as yours, they are far better than any others.

100. Coachman, drive fast in this open space, where there are no

86. ¿ No será tal vez arriesgado embarcar nuestro equipaje ántes de que saquen del bajel los géneros y efectos de los pasageros que estan saltando en tierra ?

87. ¿ Debemos dar una propina al mozo de cordel que nos ha subido aquellos tres cajones tan pesados para que vaya á echar un trago con este calor que lo asa á uno vivo ?

88. Si cuando llegares ya estuviese acostada, dile á la doncella que se lo entregue muy de mañana.

89. Mientras que el buque hacia allí escala á deshora fuí á visitarles, y bien que su hija ya se fuese á descansar, se levantó y vistió de pronto con el objeto de venir á verme.

90. Dejando por tres horas el vapor en el canal, anduvimos errantes de una parte á otra en la oscuridad hasta que divisamos una luz, la que nos condujo á un lugarejo donde cenamos en compañía de una tropa de árabes.

91. Era tanta el agua cruda que algunos de ellos vorazmente engullian por lo mucho que les gustaba, que cuando nos salimos de allí nos alegramos de que fuese sin lesion alguna.

92. La bandera española es roja y amarilla ; la francesa azul, blanca y encarnada ; la belga tiene identicos colores puestos orizontalmente.

93. La italiana es blanca, encarnada y verde ; la brasileña verde, y la británica blanca, encarnada y azul.

94. La bandera prusiana es negra y blanca ; la rusa blanca y encarnada ; la portuguesa azul ; la turca encarnada con la media luna.

95. La de los Estados Unidos es encarnada, con listas y estrellas, y la sueca azul.

96. Ayer me dijeron que el alboroto consistiera en haber los bandidos detenido á un individuo y llevadoselo consigo, exigiendole un fuerte rescate.

97. Indudablemente le hubieran asesinado por la resistencia que hizo, á no haber descubierto por sus anillos que él debia ser hombre acaudalado.

98. Como procuraba escaparse de ellos en la selva, le fueron en perseguimiento, y al cojerle le maltrataron, teniendole maniatado durante tres semanas.

99. Bien puede ser verdad lo que V. dice respecto á los que ya estan admitidos, pero caso que no sean tan buenos como los suyos, son de todos modos mucho mejores que cualquiera otro.

100. Cochero, guia aprisa por los claros donde no hay coches ni

carriages and carts, for otherwise we shall not be able to reach the station in time.

101. In crossing the river during a hurricane, the boatman loudly invoked the saint, but 'when the river was past, the saint was forgotten.'

102. Whenever he was in difficulties, he comforted himself with the reflection that 'where one door shuts, a hundred open.'

103. He cannot make up his mind whether he ought to prepare his son for the army, or whether he should send him to study farming, and then to emigrate.

104. Although the boatman warned him that the wind was veering round, he would not wait for his friends, and he was unable to manage the boat without their aid.

105. Besides abandoning his friends on the island all night without any shelter, he went away, without even leaving them a hamper of provisions.

106. You need not expect to find him at home to-day, because whilst I was going to the station, I saw him mounting his horse to ride in company with two ladies.

107. As he knows that their house is full, and that there is no hotel in this place, you cannot expect him to stay with you after six o'clock, when the latest train returns.

108. I wish you would come out and look after your own luggage, instead of idly chattering with the ladies in the refreshment-room, when we change carriages.

109. If you have no objection to exchange places with me, you will obtain a better view of the country from this seat.

110. Have you heard any particulars of the murder of three travellers which was perpetrated near that village ten days ago?

111. Gentlemen, you have kept all the windows closed for thirty minutes, and now, with your permission, I will open this one for five minutes.

112. Have you heard the reasons given by the Minister of Finance last night for resigning his seat in the Cabinet?

113. Do you know whether the great debate on the budget is to be concluded this evening, or will it extend into next week?

114. Can you tell me the history of any of these old castles, and why they have fallen completely into decay?

carretas, pues de otro modo no podremos llegar con tiempo á la estacion.

101. Era muy dado á las devociones el barquero en lo fuerte de la tempestad, pero luego, 'Á rio pasado, santo olvidado.'

102. Siempre que se via apurado, se consolaba con reflexionar que 'donde una puerta se cierra, ciento se obren.'

103. Él no sabe que hacerse, si dedique su hijo á las armas ó le destine á la agricultura, y le mande luego ir á establecerse en el extranjero.

104. Por mas que el barquero le previno de que el viento iba á mudar, no quiso esperar á sus amigos, y así es que sin su ayuda no pudo manejar el bote.

105. Ademas de abandonar en la isla toda la noche á la inclemencia á sus amigos, se marchó sin dejarles ni siquiera un cuébano de víveres.

106. Es inútil espere V. hallarle hoy en casa, pues al ir yo á la estacion le vi montar á caballo para dar un paseo en compañia de dos señoras.

107. Sabiendo él que su casa está llena, y que no hay fonda en el lugar, no puede V. esperar se detenga en su compañia hasta mas de las seis, cuando se vuelve el último convoy.

108. En lugar de estar ociosamente charlando con las damas en la sala de refresco al mudar de carruajes, mas valdria que viniese V. á cuidarse de su equipaje.

109. Si V. no tiene inconveniente en que mudemos de sitios, podrá V. ver mucho mejor el pais desde este asiento.

110. ¿Ha sabido V. algunos detalles acerca del asesinato de tres viajeros cometido hace diez dias junto á aquel villorrio?

111. Caballeros, durante media hora han estado cerradas todas las vidrieras, y si ahora me lo permiten Vds., abriré esta por unos cinco minutos.

112. ¿Ha oido V. decir que razones alegó anoche el Ministro de hacienda para hacer dimision de su cartera?

113. ¿Sabe V. si se ha concluido esta noche el gran debate sobre el presupuesto, ó si tendrá tal vez que alargarse á la semana que viene?

114. ¿Podria V. contarme la historia de alguno de esos antiguos castillos, y porque se hallan tan completamente derruidos?

115. How did it happen that so many millions were spent in carrying out the little wars in Africa and America?

116. To what extent have the troops been disbanded? and what is the present strength of the army on paper, and what in fact?

117. Gentlemen, if some of you will come on deck, this hot evening, the ladies may be spared from the nuisance of loud talk and tobacco-smoke in the saloon.

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118. Mastery is the primeval process, instinctively followed in childhood, but rectified and reduced to a system.

119. It has also been adopted unwittingly by everyone who has ever learnt to speak any foreign language like a native.

120. But as yet no one has pointed out a path by which ALL may advance directly and unerringly to success.

121. Nor has anyone exposed the fallacies, the sophistries, and the obstructions in the existing systems of teaching.

122. Our teachers remorselessly plunge us into all the muddiest pools of the morass of grammar.

123. Not knowing that sentences may be used as fascines to make a floating-bridge across that bottomless abyss.

124. And ignoring their own daily experience that the study of grammar at first is an impediment to fluency.

125. Because it cuts asunder and scatters words and syllables which ought to be riveted together in the memory.

126. The greatest puzzle regarding the colloquial attainment of foreign languages is to decide How to begin.

127. The main object is to discover how we can learn with the greatest economy of time and labour.

128. Speech is the utterance of sentences, and therefore beginners ought to learn nothing else.

129. The best way to begin is to commit to memory, one by one, comprehensive colloquial sentences.

130. The English versions of the mastered sentences must always be retranslated in irregular succession.

131. To obtain fluency, you ought to learn thoroughly sentences containing from fifteen to twenty words each.

115. ¿Como pues llegaron á consumirse tantos millones para sostener las pequeñas guerras en Africa y América?

116. ¿Hasta qué punto se han licenciado las tropas, y cual es en nómina la fuerza actual del ejercito, y cual su efectivo?

117. Si algunos de Vds., señores, quisiesen pasar el anochecer sobre cubierta por el bochorno que hace, se evitaria que el ruido de la conversacion y el humo del tabaco incomodasen á las señoras en el salon.

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118. La Maestría es el órden primitivo, seguido por instinto en la infancia, mas luego rectificado y reducido á sistema.

119. Tambien ha sido sin saber adoptado por todo aquel que siempre aprendió á hablar alguna lengua extranjera como los naturales del pais.

120. Pero hasta ahora nadie ha dado á conocer una senda por la que TODOS puedan con seguridad y en derechura encaminarse á un buen éxito.

121. Ni tampoco se ve quien haya censurado las supercherías, sofismas y obstáculos de que abundan los sistemas existentes de enseñanza.

122. Nuestros pedagogos nos sumergen sin compuncion en todos los charcos mas cenagosos de los tremedales de gramática.

123. Por ignorar que se pueden emplear las frases á modo de faginas para construir un puente flotante sobre esa insondable sima.

124. Y por desconocer su propia experiencia diaria de que el estudio de la gramática en el principio obsta á la fluidez.

125. Á causa de que divide en dos partes y desparrama las voces y sílabas que debrian afianzarse juntas en la memoria.

126. Tocante á conseguir platicar en lenguas extranjeras, la mayor perplejidad consiste en decidir como se ha de empezar.

127. La cuestion principal es la de como se ha de aprender á hablar con la mayor economía de tiempo y labor.

128. El lenguage es la prolacion de períodos, y por lo tanto no deben los principiantes aprender nada mas.

129. El mejor modo de principiar es estudiar de memoria una por una frases dialogales comprensivas.

130. La version inglesa de las frases dificultosas que se han así vencido debe volver á traducirse en sucesion interrumpida.

131. Para adquirir fluidez se necesita aprender á fondo períodos que abracen de quince á veinte palabras cada uno.

132. Avoid learning unconnected words, because it is impossible for a beginner to string them together in proper form.

133. Avoid seeing or hearing any words in excess of those which constitute the lesson of the day.

134. The true intonation is to be acquired by imitating the voice of a foreigner uttering sentences—not single words.

135. Let this be done frequently, if possible, during the first week, because such frequency of action is invaluable.

136. It is impossible for a foreigner to learn the true pronunciation of English or French from books.

137. And it is absurd for English or French persons to attempt to pronounce any foreign language at sight of the Roman characters.

138. The sounds and the spelling are so conflicting, that the latter must be excluded at first.

139. The true pronunciation can only be acquired by the natural process of reiterated imitations of the voice of a foreigner.

140. But when orthography is superadded, the difficulties of the beginner are increased a hundredfold.

141. The reason why beginners cannot string foreign words together in sentences is, that they have not mastered sentences to fit them into.

142. It is useless to read a foreign book for the purpose either of gaining, or of retaining, or of recovering the power of speaking the language.

143. The practice of writing in a foreign language is much more useful than the mere reading it in books.

144. But to gain facility of speech oral composition must be practised at intervals every day.

145. To those who have not learned any sentences, the most complete knowledge of grammar is of little value.

146. It is solely from this cause that we find persons who have lived abroad for many years utterly incapable of conversing.

147. To this cause also may be ascribed the lifelessness of the modes of teaching the dead languages.

132. Huiase de estudiar palabras inconexas, porque es imposible á los principiantes de encadenarlas con el órden debido.

133. Evítese leer ú oir toda palabra que no esté comprendida en la leccion del dia.

134. La verdadera inflexion tiene que adquirirse imitando el sonido de la voz de un extranjero cuando articula frases, y no palabras sueltas.

135. Repítase esto, si es posible, varias veces por dia durante la primera semana, pues la frecüente reiteracion de un tal ejercicio es inapreciable.

136. Es imposible para un extranjero el aprender en los libros la verdadera pronunciacion inglesa ó francesa.

137. Así como es repugnante á la razon el que un inglés ó francés quiera pronunciar cualquiera lengua extranjera por lo que ve en carácter redondo.

138. Estando los sonidos y la ortografía tan encontrados, es preciso no ocuparse de esta en un principio.

139. La verdadera pronunciacion puede solamente adquirirse por el sencillo medio de imitar reiteradamente la voz de un extranjero.

140. Pero cuando se sobreañade á la ortografía, las dificultades del principiante son cien veces mayores.

141. La razon porque no aciertan los principiantes á enlazar palabras extranjeras en períodos consiste en no haber bien aprendido períodos á que puedan ajustarlas.

142. De poco sirve la lectura de un libro extranjero con la mira de adquirir, conservar ó recobrar la facultad de hablar ese idioma.

143. Mucho mas útil es la práctica de escribir cartas en una lengua extraña que no lo es la mera lectura de sus libros.

144. Mas para adquirir facilidad en el hablar hay que ejercitarse á intervalos cada dia en la composicion oral.

145. Para los que no han aprendido frases, de bien poco les sirve tener grandes conocimientos de gramática.

146. Y esta es la causa única porque se ven gentes que habiendo vivido muchos años en pais extranjero son totalmente incapaces de conversar.

147. Se debe tambien atribuir á igual causa la falta de vigor en los modos existentes de enseñar las lenguas muertas.

148. Nothing can infuse vitality but the vigorous action of the memory in reproducing diversified sentences.

149. Foreign sentences are to be utilised by interchanging one word at a time in the English versions, and then translating them.

150. This is an exercise, the practical value of which is incomparably greater than that of any other kind of instruction.

151. If you master some complicated sentences at first, you soon acquire confidence and facility of speech.

152. If the beginner is resolute to attain excellence and facility of speech in the most expeditious manner,

153. And if he will be content at first with the *copia fandi*, without aspiring to the *copia verborum*,

154. Let him take six short lessons every day, and on each occasion rehearse all the previous lessons.

155. Long sentences are the best, because each of them contains many shorter ones.

156. But on the other hand, it is impossible to extract long sentences from short ones.

157. Sentences literally translateable into the mother-tongue are to be regarded as of the very smallest value.

158. On the other hand, those sentences are the best in which the order of the words is most inverted.

159. Do not expect to understand what foreigners say to you at first, but be thankful if they understand what you say to them.

160. Do not attempt to converse with foreigners until you have mastered some complete sentences, which you can deliver with fluency.

161. Unless you have appropriated some idiomatic sentences, you cannot possibly express yourself idiomatically.

162. The treachery of the memory must be baffled by placing no reliance on its unaided efforts,

163. And by persistently reading all the sentences, or hearing them read before each rehearsal.

164. MASTERY is the power of reproducing foreign sentences with fluency, accuracy, and promptitude.

148. Nada puede infundir vitalidad excepto la accion vigorosa de la memoria cuando se habitua á reproducir períodos diversificados.

149. Se tendrán que utilizar las frases de la lengua extranjera permutando uno á uno los vocablos de las versiones inglesas y traduciendolos de seguida.

150. Este es un tema cuya utilidad práctica es incomparablemente superior á todo otro genero de instruccion.

151. Si desde un principio se llegan á vencer algunas sentencias dificultosas, pronto se adquiere confianza y facilidad en el hablar.

152. Si el principiante está resuelto á adquirir perfeccion y facilidad en expresarse con la mayor prontitud,

153. Y si al principio solo se contentare con la *copia fandi*, sin aspirar á la *copia verborum*,

154. Que estudie cada dia seis cortas lecciones, y á cada vez que repita todas las anteriores.

155. Períodos largos son preferibles, por cuanto se encierran en cada uno de ellos muchos otros mas breves.

156. Por otro lado es imposible extraer frases largas de cortas.

157. Deben considerarse como de muy poco valor los períodos traducibles literalmente en la lengua materna.

158. Por otra parte, aquellas sentencias cuyo órden de vocablos está muy invertido son las mas ventajosas.

159. No hay que prometerse se entenderá al principio lo que hablen los extranjeros, mas debe uno darse por satisfecho de que ellos comprendan lo que se les dice.

160. No hay que aventurarse á conversar con extranjeros hasta haberse bien impuesto en algunas frases completas que se puedan recitar con facilidad.

161. No cabe el espresarse idiomáticamente en un idioma á menos de no hacerse un fondo de frases idiomáticas.

162. Es necesario desconcertar la perfídia de la memoria, no poniendo confianza en sus esfuerzos no segundados,

163. Y leyendo con persistencia todas las frases ú oiéndolas leer ántes de cada repeticion.

164. La Maestría consiste en la facultad de reproducir fácil, correcta y prontamente períodos en una lengua extranjera.

165. There is great pleasure in the recitation of foreign sentences which have been firmly fixed in the memory.

166. And there is a feeling of triumph in the suddenly acquired power of delivering long sentences.

167. Whereas nothing but disgust ensues from efforts to recall sentences which have not been learnt thoroughly.

168. It is essential, therefore, that the first lessons should be so short that they may be easily grasped by the memory,

169. And that beginners may reproduce them all with the same facility with which they speak their mother-tongue.

165. Se complace uno en recitar frases en lengua extraña cuando se saben bien de memoria.

166. Y se experimenta una sensacion de triunfo en haber de repente adquirido la facultad de formar largas oraciones.

167. En tanto que nada causa mas hastío como el esforzarse en recordar períodos que no se han estudiado á fondo.

168. Es por lo tanto importante que las primeras lecciones sean tan cortas que puedan con facilidad retenerse en la memoria,

169. Y que puedan los principiantes repetirlas todas con la misma prontitud que si hablasen su lengua matriz.

APPENDIX I.

Diversifying Table showing the commonest English Words grouped so as to facilitate the making of VARIATIONS, *to be used as Exercises in vivâ voce composition in any language, whether ancient or modern.*

A. unless, if, whether, although, yet, but, besides, except, during, whilst, because, for, as, whereas, since, after, before, instead of, that, lest, until, upon, whenever, therefore, in, from, without, before, else, and, or.

B. I, thou, he, she, it, we, you, they; my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their.

C. am, art, are; be; do, does, did; have, has, had; is, was, wast, were, wert; will, would, shall, should; can, could; may, might; must; ought, let.

D. being, been; bought, buying; brought, brings; calls, called; comes, came; doing, done; find, found; gave, given; going, gone; having; meets, met; makes, made; put; saw, seen; sell, sold; sends, sent; showed; stopped; taken, took; telling, told; wanted; went; procured.

E. me, thee, him, her, it, self, us, you, them, selves; my, his, her, its, our, your, their; mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, theirs; a, an, the.

F. which, who, whom; how much, how many; why; when; whither, whence, where; whose, what, how.

G. a, an, the; this, more, such, that, any, every, another, several, those, most, these, other, either, neither, some, many, few, rest; one, first, two, second, &c.

H. on, into, of, instead of, between, out of, about, beyond, over, through, near, among, below, under, towards, in, down, to, at, behind, beside, with, from, without, concerning, before, after.

I. together, often; to-day, yesterday, to-morrow; here, there; better, best; yes, no, not; back, very, next, first, away, soon, afterwards, always, well, ago, than.

DIRECTIONS.—Take any sentence, being an English version of a foreign one already committed to memory, and interchange the words, one at a time, with those in the groups to which they severally belong.

When the words in this list have all been mastered, proceed to diversify the sentences as in Examples I. and II. Substitute nouns for pronouns, and pronouns for nouns, at pleasure.

The auxiliary verbs ought frequently to be massed thus: '*might have been*,' &c.

DIVERSIFIED SENTENCES.

c b c e d g d h g g h g
I. Can you let me have a sitting-room on the first floor for three days?

c b c e d g d h g g h g
Will you let me *take* a sitting-room on the *third* floor for *four* days?

a b c i d e h e b c i c d
II. If I had not met your servant in the street, I should not have known
a b c d h
that you had returned from Spain.

a b d e h e b c i d a
Although we saw her child near their house, we could not believe that
b c i d h
they had not started for Portugal.

APPENDIX II.

Table showing the Inflections of the Variable Parts of Speech in the Spanish Language.

El, la, lo; los, las; un, una; unos, unas; del, de la; de los, de las; al, á la; á los, á las.
Casa, casas; mujer, mujeres; turquí, turquíes; buey, bueyes.
Bueno, buena; buenos, buenas.
Inglés, inglesa; ingleses, inglesas
Ancho, ancha; anchos, anchas.
Fuerte, fuertes.
Valiente, valientes.
Yo, me, mí; nos, nosotros, nosotras.
Tú, te, tí; vos, vosotros, vosotras.
Él, ella, ello; ellos, ellas.
Le, lo, la; les, los, las.
Mi, mio, mia; mios, mias.
Tuyo, tuya; tuyos, tuyas.
Su, suyo, suya; suyos, suyas.
Nuestro, nuestra; nuestros, nuestras.
Vuestro, vuestra; vuestros, vuestras.
Que; quien, quienes; cuyo, cuya; cuyos, cuyas.

Est-uviere, -uvieres, -uviere; -uviéremos, -uviéreis, -uvieren.
Est-uviera, -uvieras, -uviera; -uviéramos, -uviérais, -uvieran.
Est-uviese, -uvieses, -uviese; -uviésemos, -uviéseis, -uviesen.

Hab-er, -iendo, -ido, -ida; hé, habed.
He, has, ha; habemos (*or* hemos), habeis, han.
Hab-ia, -ias, -ia; -íamos, -íais, -ian.
Hub-e, -iste, -o; -imos, -isteis, -iéron.
Hab-ré, -rás, -rá; -rémos, -réis, -rán.
Hab-ria, -rias, -ria; -ríamos, -ríais, -rian.
Haya, hayas, haya; hayamos, hayais, hayan.
Hubiere, hubieres, hubiere; hubiéremos, hubiéreis, hubieren.
Hubiera, hubieras, hubiera; hubiéramos, hubiérais, hubieran.

Conced-eria, -erias, -eria; -eríamos, -eríais, -erían.
„ -a, -as, -a; -amos, -ais, -an.
„ -iere, -ieres, -iere; -iéremos, -iéreis, -ieren.
„ -iera, -ieras, -iera; -iéramos, -iérais, -ieran.
„ -iese, -ieses, -iese; -iésemos, -iéseis, -iesen.

Combat-ir, -iendo, -ido, -ida; -e, -id.
„ -o, -es, -e; -imos, -is, -en.
„ -ia, -ias, -ia; -íamos, -íais, -ian.
„ -í, -iste, -ió; -imos, -isteis, -iéron.
„ -iré, -irás, -irá; -irémos, -iréis, -irán.
„ -iria, -irias, -iria; -iríamos, -iríais, -irian.
„ -a, -as, -a; -amos, -ais, -an.

Este. esta, esto ; estos, estas.
Ese, esa, eso ; esos, esas.
Aquel, aquello, aquella ; aquellos, -as.

Ser, siendo, sido ; sé.
Soy, eres, es ; somos, sois, son.
Era, eras, era ; éramos, érais, eran.
Fuí, fuiste, fué ; fuimos, fuísteis, fuéron.
Ser-é, -ás, -á ; -émos, -éis, -án.
Ser-ia, -ias, -ia ; -íamos, -iais, -ian.
Sea, seas, sea ; seamos, seais, sean.
Fuere, fueres, fuere ; fuéremos, fuéreis, fueren.
Fuera, fueras, fuera ; fuéramos, fuérais, fueran.
Fuese, fueses, fuese ; fuésemos, fuéseis, fuesen.

Estar, estando, estado.
Est-oy, -as, -á ; -amos, -ais, -án.
Est-aba, -abas, -aba ; -ábamos, -ábais, -aban.
Est-uve, -uviste, -uvo ; -uvimos, -uvísteis, -uviéron.
Est-aré, -arás, -ará ; -arémos, -aréis, -arán.
Est-aria, -arias, -aria ; -aríamos, -aríais, -arian.

Hubiese, hubieses, hubiese ; hubiésemos, hubiéseis, hubiesen.

Am-ar, -ando, -ado, -ada ; -a, -ad.
„ -o, -as, -a ; -amos, -ais, -an.
„ -aba, -abas, -aba ; -ábamos, -ábais, -aban.
„ -é, -aste, -ó ; -amos, -ásteis, -áron.
„ -aré, -arás, -ará ; -arémos, -aréis, -arán.
„ -aria, -arias, -aria ; -aríamos, -aríais, -arian.
„ -e, -es, -e ; -emos, -eis, -en.
„ -are, -ares, -are ; -áremos, -áreis, -aren.
„ -ara, -aras, -ara ; -áramos, -árais, -aran.
„ -ase, -ases, -ase ; -ásemos, -áseis, -asen.

Conced-er, -iendo, -ido, -ida ; -e, -ed.
„ -o, -es, -e ; -emos, -eis, -en.
„ -ia, -ias, -ia ; -íamos, -iais, -ian.
„ -í, -iste, -ió ; -imos, -ísteis, -iéron.
„ -eré, -erás, -erá ; -erémos, -eréis, -erán.
„ -iere, -ieres, -iere ; -iéremos, -iéreis, -ieren.
„ -iera, -ieras, -iera ; -iéramos, -iérais, -ieran.
„ -iese, -ieses, -iese ; -iésemos, -iéseis, -iesen.

Cordial, -mente, -idad.
Especial, -mente, -idad.

Amistoso, amistosamente.
Bondadoso, bondadosamente.

Lindo, lindísimo.
Grande, grandísimo.

Hombre, hombrecito, hombrecico, hombrecillo ; hombron, hombrazo.
Caballo, caballito ; caballote.
Bueno, mejor, óptimo.
Malo, peor, pésimo.

APPENDIX III.

Tabla de las Inflexiones de las Partes variables de la Oracion en el Idioma inglés.

Table showing the Inflections of the Variable Parts of Speech in the English Language.

I	he	she	it	we	you	they	who
me	him	her	it	us	you	them	whom
my	his	her	its	our	your	their	whose
mine	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs	whose

this	that	thyself	himself	ourselves
these	those	itself	herself	yourselves
				themselves

large larger largest

person person's persons persons'

take	do	want	have	be, am
takes	does	wants	has	is
taking	doing	wanting	having	being
took	did	wanted	had	was, were
taken	done	wanted	had	been

can	shall	may	will
could	should	might	would

APPENDIX IV.

OPINIONS OF THE HOME AND COLONIAL JOURNALS.

'*Prendergast's Mastery Series* (Longmans) is the name of a collection of little books designed for the teaching of foreign languages on what we are sure Mr. Lowe would call the true principle. That principle may be explained in a line—it is first learning the language and then studying the grammar, instead of first studying the grammar and then learning—or trying to learn—the language. We are with Mr. Prendergast wholly, and can cordially recommend his German and French instruction books.'—*Morning Star.*

'Among the many educational books issued by Messrs. Longmans those of Mr. Thomas Prendergast are not the least valuable. This plan is designed to secure economy of time and labour, by compressing a great deal of the language into a small compass, and excluding everything not essential. We can heartily commend them.'—*John Bull.*

'The object of the author of this series of Manuals is to facilitate the learning of a foreign language by pursuing the course which nature seems clearly to indicate as the proper one. . . . By steadily pursuing the course prescribed by the author, the pupil will easily and speedily acquire the power of using the idiomatic forms of a foreign language as fluently and promptly as those of his mother tongue.'—*Bell's Messenger.*

'Mr. Prendergast leaves no stone unturned to endeavour to make his theory clear, and he argues it out with such power and truth that one cannot help going along with him, feeling that his statements are sensible and just.'—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

'The question is suggested, therefore, In making ourselves acquainted with a foreign idiom, should be begin or *end* by studying its grammar? Should we not first ascertain what that idiom is, and afterwards classify the facts ascertained? Should we not, in short, prefer the inductive to the deductive process? It was Mr. Prendergast's experience in India that led him to ponder whether the natural system of acquiring a command of language did not possess an intrinsic superiority to the ordinary plan. He came to the conclusion that to know how two or three hundred words should be arranged in all possible combinations in any given language is to have a practical command or "mastery" of that language. . . . We know that there are some who have given Mr. Prendergast's plan a trial, and discovered that in a very few weeks its results had surpassed all their anticipation.'—*Record.*

'We have argued the subject in our own mind, but we must frankly confess that we have found all our objections answered in an apparently satisfactory manner in the "Handbook." . . . In so far as we are enabled to judge, the "Mastery System" is worthy of an unprejudiced trial.'—*Greenock Advertiser.*

'Mr. Prendergast's "Mastery System" for the learning of foreign languages appears to have been partially adopted by M. Duruy, the French Minister of Public Instruction, who has found that it is much easier to teach a pupil to speak a foreign language than to teach him to read it with fluency. Under the more natural system which is now pursued in the public schools, it appears from the *Bulletin Administratif de l'Instruction Publique* that the number of pupils who can speak a foreign language has doubled.'—*Academia.*

'"The Mastery System"' is the term applied by Mr. Prendergast to a method, which he would probably say that nature invented, but which he has analysed and applied, of speaking foreign languages idiomatically. . . . A week's patient trial of the French Manual has convinced us that the method is sound, and will, if patiently followed, lead to the result proposed. The Handbook is well named, and contains many suggestions of great interest upon the various methods in use of acquiring a knowledge of foreign tongues. . . . It is worth attentive study, and as a most thoughtful analysis of the attitude and action of the mind in acquiring the power of speech, must interest every one who loves education, whether he wish or not to apply the method to help himself in becoming a linguist.'—*Papers for the Schoolmaster.*

'At a moment when the old methods of education, whether special or general, are being duly overhauled, Mr. Prendergast's views on so important a subject as the best mode of teaching, and the readiest way of acquiring languages, ought not to be overlooked.'—*Leader.*

'The principle on which the system is based is in direct opposition to the old-fashioned notion that the study of grammar is the proper introduction to a language. . . . The simplicity and naturalness of the system are obvious, and we commend it to the attention of philologists and students.'—*Midland Counties Herald* (Birmingham).

'To say that a man shall not learn a language before learning its grammar is as agreeable to common sense as the remark of the Irishman that he would never venture into the water before he had learnt to swim. . . . But where the facts are not only palpable, but even easier to be learned than the theory, we hold it to be sheer waste of toil to learn the theory first. Learn logic, mathematics, history, to exercise the mind, while the process of learning languages is lasting; afterwards grammar will take its proper place as an adjunct to them, and will illustrate logic, and be illustrated by it in turn. . . . Mr. Prendergast in his handbook to the "Mastery Series" lucidly and forcibly sets forth the faults of the old system, and gives many most useful hints for the formation of a new one. . . . We join with Mr. Prendergast in his regrets that Latin is now no longer cultivated as a spoken language; and would suggest that if ever it should be destined to regain its place as the common language of cultivated men of different countries in their mutual intercourse, it will be on the system which Mr. Prendergast has ably expounded that it must be learnt. We would willingly see a handbook to Latin on the modern plan from his pen.'—*Edinburgh Courant.*

'A philosophical work on the "Mastery of Languages."'—*Paper read before the Church Schoolmasters' Association, by Mr. Baker.*

'Nothing is perhaps more greatly coveted than the power of *speaking* foreign tongues, and yet how few there are who attain it! . . . The point in dispute is, *when* the grammar should be used. Nobody pretends that a perfect acquaintance with a language can be gained in any case without studying a systematic exposition of its principles; but the question is, should the philosophy of a language be studied before learning its chief words and idioms? Mr. Prendergast says no, and has defended his position at great length and with great skill. . . . To gain a thorough command of the common phrases which the majority use exclusively and all men use chiefly, is the goal at which the "Mastery System" aims, and we think that that goal can be reached by its means more easily and in a shorter time than by any method yet made known. . . . With such a preparation the Englishman may go abroad and open his mouth confidently. . . . We know of no other plan which will infallibly lead to this result in a reasonable time, and therefore we heartily recommend the "Mastery System." Manuals of the French and German have been published, and the method will no doubt be applied to other languages.'—*Norfolk News.*

'If Mr. Prendergast will publish a selection of sentences, with specimens of their manipulation, and an abridged table of inflections, he may easily find readers who will give his theory a fair trial; and we are strongly disposed to believe that the result of such an experiment would be a very general adoption of the principles on which the "Mastery of Languages" is based.'—*The Reader.*

'Excellent in the main, and worthy of attention from every one interested in the "Mastery of Languages." Set forth with much lucid explanation and many skilful arguments.'—*Examiner.*

'This is a book written with understanding. . . . It is not, like many other treatises, a favourite idea, inflated by all manner of devices and accommodations to the bulk of a volume; it is a system carefully and philosophically deduced from the author's own experience and observation.'—*Daily News.*

'This system possesses many excellent features.'—*London Review.*

'This book is very full, and deserves attention; its pages are crowded with suggestive remarks. . . . The writer is entitled to the attention of philologists and teachers of language.'—*Athenæum.*

'We can recommend this method from personal experience, having had the pleasure of trying it ourselves. Two hundred words of a language previously unknown, combined in idiomatic sentences, were duly mastered in the way proposed, by studying them five minutes at a time, five or six times a day, and when permission was given to refer to a grammar, great was the astonishment as well as the delight felt, on discovering that the rules of syntax were known already.'—*Female Missionary Intelligencer.*

'Curious and interesting book . . . clear and lively in its treatment. . . . Full of useful hints. . . . As a rule, the older the facts, the greater the originality. It therefore appears to us that Mr. Prendergast deserves the highest credit for the rare novelty with which he has invested a thoroughly trite theme. . . . He works out the leading principles with the most rigorous and unflinching logic, to their ultimate conclusions. Nothing can really be simpler or more practical than the principle upon which it is based.'—*Madras Athenæum.*

OPINIONS OF THE AMERICAN JOURNALS.

'What have we, in fact, in Prendergast's "Mastery Series" but an adoption, and we are ready to suppose an improvement, on the old middle age "Colloquies of Cordery?" We believe it is the true method of learning languages. The learning of the right use of right words must be a question of memory of words till it becomes a matter of habit. Reason, or understanding, except as connected with memory, has precious little to do with it.'—*Freeman's Journal* (*U. S.*).

'Mr. Prendergast's "Mastery System" of teaching languages, which has recently been introduced in England, and met there with the most extraordinary success, is truly a marvel of simplicity and ingenuity; and we cannot too strongly urge teachers and students of German and French to give the above-named manuals a trial. Teachers will find that this new system considerably lessens their arduous task, and that it offers more guarantees of speedy and certain success than any of the old theories; and the students will not have to burden their minds with all that mass of unnecessary rubbish with which most of the French and German grammars now in use abound; and will, after a comparatively short time, not only be able to read the languages, but to speak and pronounce them correctly.'—*Lafayette Courier.*

'The system is as near as can be the one in which the child learns to talk, adapted to the adult, and if carefully preserved, must be successful.'—*Troy Whig.*

'When any one remembers the vast amount of time, labour, and money often expended in schools in actually gaining very little practical knowledge of foreign languages, this method is entitled to an examination. Evidently, much can be done by the proposed plan.'—*St. Louis Democrat.*

'We do not hesitate to venture the opinion that if Mr. Prendergast's works can be brought to the attention of teachers in this country, they will effect a great change in the method of teaching foreign languages.'—*The Nation.*

'The Handbook lucidly sets forth the principles of the system, which seeks to attain the power of using the idiomatic forms of a foreign language as fluently and promptly as those of the mother tongue.'—*Providence Press.*

'There can be no doubt that this system is peculiarly adapted to be serviceable to that multitude of adult Americans who, without any preliminary preparation of study, steam over to Europe and back, as one of the acts without which the drama of life would be incomplete. To this class of travellers, and for their special use, we cannot too warmly commend the new system which Mr. Prendergast has so ingeniously devised.'—*Worcester Spy.*

'The system is attractive from the first, and we would advise all who are about to begin the study of French or German to give it a thorough trial.'—*Rochester Democrat.*

'There is a delightful novelty about the theory which is quite charming, and which seems to have a solid basis of truth to rest upon.'—*Boston Congregationalist.*

'We should judge that it did possess important advantages over the ordinary methods, for those who desire to learn to speak a foreign language quickly and fluently.'—*Springfield Republican.*

'The chief feature is the selection of some long sentence thoroughly committed to memory, and evolving shorter sentences, or variations, from the words of which it is composed, simply by re-arrangement. Grammar is deferred till the language is learnt. This plan is somewhat different from the Ollendorffian method, inasmuch as that mingles grammar with the exercises.'—*Gospel Messenger.*

'It is certainly a startling innovation, but Mr. Prendergast makes out a very strong and clear case, and his method should receive a fair and thorough trial.'—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

'It may not be improper for me to state that I made it my first duty, on arriving in Germany, to apply myself to the study of the German language, that I might to some extent at least be able to understand what I was to hear in the German deaf-mute schools, and to communicate with Germans without relying in all cases on the assistance of interpreters. And I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Thomas Prendergast, of London, by the aid of whose valuable suggestions, as set forth in his able work on the "Mastery of Languages," . . . I was enabled, in a comparatively limited period, to attain a fluency in conversational German, which was of incalculable assistance in the prosecution of my work in Europe.'—*Tenth Annual Report of the President of the Columbia Institution, New York, to the U.S. Government.*

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH JOURNALS.

'Les modèles de phrases, les tournures idiomatiques, les expressions ont été choisis avec un soin scrupuleux et un goût éclairé. . . . C'est la conversation, c'est la causerie de salon qu'il pratique, qu'il obtient. . . .

'Quant à la partie technique, elle cède le pas à la partie pratique, symptôme essentiellement anglais: ce peuple-là veut des résultats et les obtient par sa ténacité et sa résolution. . . .

'La grammaire, suivant notre philologue qui parle *ex cathedrâ*, en s'appuyant sur une synthèse fortement raisonnée selon le mode de Bacon, et sur une expérience déjà bien étendue de son système; la grammaire que nous enseignons avant la composition des phrases et la pratique des vocables; la grammaire se fait, se compose, s'ordonne et se constitue de toutes pièces dans la tête de l'élève, sans qu'il soit besoin de la lui enseigner théoriquement. . . .

'L'idée philosophique qui explique et soutient ce système si nouveau se trouve développée dans la partie du traité intitulée "Handbook."'—*Revue britannique.*

'Les professeurs de langues et les philologues trouveront dans les petits traités de Mr. Thomas Prendergast tout un système fort original de l'art si difficile de l'enseignement pratique, naturel et rationnel des langues vivantes. Le problème de l'acquisition par un étranger de la conversation, de la causerie familière, est dans la première partie posé, analysé, discuté et résolu en dehors de toute routine, avec des vues nouvelles, avec la force de la conviction raisonnée, avec l'éclat du succès accompli. L'application de cette méthode, aussi simple qu'efficace, est l'objet d'un opuscule d'une centaine de pages pour chaque langue. Au moyen d'une centaine de mots choisis avec discernement, par l'emploi scientifiquement combiné de certaines tournures de phrases générales ou spéciales, avec une petite table synoptique des parties variables du discours, un élève intelligent, patient, observateur, peut acquérir en peu de temps l'art de parler, d'écrire, et de causer: telle est même l'élasticité de ce système que la science du langage, la grammaire, se crée et se constitue dans l'esprit de l'élève aussi naturellement, aussi sûrement que son application.'—*La Colonne.*

'La connaissance des langues étrangères est une des questions que les besoins internationaux mettent de plus en plus à l'ordre du jour. Ce problème, l'un des plus ardus de l'éducation, combien de fois n'a-t-il pas été posé, combien de fois résolu! M. Thomas Prendergast nous en offre une solution fort originale dans sa "Mastery Series." Il pose, discute, et résout victorieusement le problème de la conversation et de la science autre que la langue maternelle. La théorie de ce système, contenue dans le "Handbook," est exposée avec ampleur et conviction; tous ceux qui s'occupent de l'enseignement y trouveront des vues originales, des idées qui sortent de notre routine journalière. La démonstration pratique faite pour chaque langue est l'objet d'un autre opuscule, où ceux qui veulent apprendre se voient tout d'abord délivrés du grand épouvantail des commençants—Pas de grammaire! L'auteur choisit une centaine de mots, les plus importants et les plus usuels: ce sont les corps simples de sa chimie philologique. Il les combine et les travaille en suivant, en appliquant, en imitant les tournures de phrases essentielles à la langue. Ces combinaisons, variées au gré des besoins ou de l'imagination, se multiplient à l'infini. La grammaire, qui est pour l'élève une science *à priori*, se produit alors dans son esprit comme le résultat synthétique de ses observations et de ses études. En un mot, c'est le système le plus pratique que la philologie ait produit pour l'enseignement des langues étrangères.'—*L'Impartial de Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

Spottiswoode and Co., Printers, London and Westminster.

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